THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

STEAMER "SCOTIA" AT NEW YORK.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Important Letter from the Emperor of France to Lord Cowley.

HE DECLINES TO ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVENTS.

Austria, Italy, Prussia, and the German Confederation to be Represented in the Congress.

THE FIRST WILL STAND BY THE TREATIES OF 1815.

No Hope for Peace, Therefore.

DEATH OF EARL OF CHESTERFIELD

The Reform and Financial Troubles in England.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Captain Judkins, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and Queenstown on the evening of the 3d of June, arrived here early this morning.

The political news is unchanged. The news is unimportant.

It is stated that Chili had suppressed its legation in Paris as well as in London and Washington.

The Earl of Chesterfield died on the evening of the 1st instant.

The steamers *Merrimac*, *Germania*, and *New York* arrived at Southampton, and the *Kangaroo* at Liverpool, on the 31st of May.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Preparations for the Congress.

According to a Berlin despatch, Russia, in reply to the invitation for a conference, accedes to the desire expressed in the letters of invitation that the armed powers should not make further military movements during the deliberations.

The Vienna papers publish news from Paris stating that, during the late financial panic in London, Earl Cowley, by order of his Government, solicited the energetic mediation of the Emperor Napoleon in favor of peace, and received from his Majesty the following reply:—"In the years of 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposals in reference to the Venetian and Schleswig-Holstein questions Now England wants peace. I also desire peace; but as the most favorable opportunities have been frittered away, and as the conflicting interests have been permitted to reach a point at which they must clash, I can no longer assume the responsibility of events."

A Paris despatch of the 31st says:—Prince Gortschakoff is expected to arrive here on the 5th of June, and Count Bismark is also expected in Paris shortly.

The first sitting of the conference will probably take place before the end of next week. All the powers, in their replies accepting the invitation to the Congress, have given an assurance that they will take measures to prevent the occurrence of any act of hostility until a definite decision has been arrived at by the conference.

The Prussian reply accepts the conference without conditions. It simply adds that the imminence of war has been caused not by the Schleswig-Holstein question—Prussia never having intended to go to war on that account—but solely by the threatening armaments of Austria and Saxony.

The Paris *Presse* believes that the Emperor Napoleon will preside in person at the sittings of the Conference, and that M. Drouyn deLhuys will be Second Plenipotentiary.

A late Vienna telegram says:—Austria will be represented at the Conference by Count Esterhazy and Count Menadorff.

The Vienna papers reiterate that an understanding exists between Austria and Prussia, and that the latter power will support at the Conference the maintenance of the treaties of 1815. They even go so far as to declare that a formal alliance between the two powers is in preparation.

The official *Gazette* of Vienna confirms the intelligence that Austria has positively refused to entertain any project for the cession of Venetia. She proposes that the solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question be brought about by the convocation of the Estates of those Duchies, and maintains the incompetence of the Conference to discuss the affairs of the Germanic Confederation.

The Federal Diet at Frankfort on the 1st accepted the invitation to the proposed Conference, with the reservation that the question of Schleswig-Holstein and federal reform are matters of an essentially German character, so long as they do not affect international relations Baron Vonder Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was thereupon elected to represent the Germanic Confederation.

The Austrian representative declared that his Government was ready to disarm as soon as security had been obtained that the preservation of peace should not again be destroyed. He further stated that Austria had endeavored in vain to come to an arrangement with Prussia for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question in accordance with the rights of the Bund and of the Duchies, and, therefore, he would now leave the matter in the hands of the Confederation and empower the Governor of Holstein to convoke the estates of that Duchy.

The Prussian representative made a similar declaration as regards disarmament, and announced that if the Diet should be unsuccessful in inducing Austria and Saxony to disarm, or should reject the Prussian proposal for federal reform, Prussia would conclude that the Diet is not equal to its mission.

The Prussian representative stated, in conclusion, that Prussia had never intended to decide the question of the Elbe Duchies by an appeal to arms.

The declaration of the Austrian representative relative to the question of the Duchies was referred to the Schleswig-Holstein Committee, and considered as the introduction to a political execution against Prussia.

A Paris despatch of June 1 says:—Earl Clarendon, Prince Gortschakoff Count Bismark and General La Marmora have officially announced that they will shortly arrive in Paris for the opening of the conference.

The reply of Prussia accepting the invitation to the conference was the first to arrive, and this fact is looked upon as a sign of the peaceful intentions of that power The Prussian Government declared in their reply that it was ready to disarm as soon as the military measures threatening Prussia were discontinued

Apprehensions are entertained that all seven powers which have been invited will not take part in the conference, as Austria, in accepting the invitation, insists on the condition that the Venetian question shall not be discussed.

The London *Times* of the 2d is almost hopeless as to the Conference insuring peace and says that every day makes it more clear that the three armed powers are not likely to submit their disputes to their neighbors in such a way as to admit of a settlement. It is now stated that Austria couples her acceptance of the Conference with conditions that practically amount to a refusal She declares the cession of Venetia utterly inadmissible. Italy thus demands what Austria declares she will not concede, and Austria has just committed an act which it is highly probable Prussia will forbid to be carried into effect. She has virtually forestalled the decision of the Conference respecting the Duchies and has thrown down the gauntlet to Prussia by making over Holstein to the Confederation and ordering Gen. Gablenz to convoke the States of that Duchy.

It is stated that the Prussians had erected batteries upon the mountains which extend in the direction of Nachod, on the Bohemian frontier.

A royal decree has been published at Berlin stating that should it become necessary in the event of war to complete the regimental cadres, this will be done without calling out the old classes of the landwehr. Should the necessity arise, those liable to military service who have not been enlisted in the army from 1855 to 1857 will be called out for inspection.

According to a telegram from Florence, the Italian Ministry have determined upon a fresh issue of bank notes to the amount of two hundred and fifty million lires.

Letters from Venice state that the Jesuit priests are leaving their houses in Venice and are proceeding north

The fortification works upon the left bank of the Danube, near Vienna, were rapidly approaching completion.

THE LATEST.

A Berlin despatch says the Austrian Government has justified the armament of the States of the Germanic Confederation to the representatives of the Great Powers on the ground that those states have to take into consideration the possibility of Federal execution against Prussia, as the latter questions the right of the Federal Diet to settle the differences respecting the succession to the Duchies.

VIENNA, June 2.—A semi-official article says:—Great importance is attached to the obstacles which exist in the way of a settlement of the questions to be discussed in the conference as regards Venetia. It is contended that it will be most difficult to find means of compensating Austria for the cession of that province, even should Austria be willing to entertain the idea of compensation.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 31st, Mr Layard said that the Chilian Minister had not demanded his passports, as had been alleged, but had presented letters of recall. There was no reason to expect any disruption of friendly relations between England and Chili.

The debate on the reform bills was continued on the 31st, and evinced uncompromising hostility on the part of the conservatives and a few so called liberals. The principal speakers were Sir J Packington and Mr. Lowe, in opposition to the Government scheme for redistributing the seats, and Mr. Goschen and the Attorney-General in support of the measure.

On the 1st instant the debate was further continued and adjourned till the 4th, when it is expected the division would take place on Captain Hayter's motion for postponement of the question. Rumors were current that if the Government obtained a majority the bill would be withdrawn; but if they were defeated a resignation of the ministry was considered not unlikely, but some even advocated a dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Griffiths asked if Government intended taking any steps to reconcile the discrepancy in the account of the British Admiral on one side and of the American Commodore and the British merchants on the other, in regard to the bombardment of Valparaiso.

Mr. Layard said no such steps had been or would be taken Her Majesty's Government placed the fullest reliance on the accuracy of Admiral Denman's statement.

The London *Observer* admits that the British Government is in a crisis.

On the question of reform the Sunday *Gazette* thinks the Ministry will have a majority.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a further increase in the cash on hand of 26,500,000 francs.

In the Corps Legislatif M. Rouher, in reply to M. Jules Favre, stated that to the present time the negotiations with England for a new treaty of extradition have proved fruitless. In order to facilitate the negotiations the treaty had been prolonged for six months

A bill relative to crimes and misdemeanors committed by foreigners was adopted in the Chamber by 232 against 25

The official report of the Budget for 1867 had been distributed in the Corps Legislatif. It fixes the ordinary expenses of the year at 1,523,000,000f., 1,500,000f. less than the amount requested. The ordinary revenue is stated at 1,617,875,870f. The resulting surplus of revenue over expenditure is thus 94,960,000f., of which 90,200,000f. has been carried to the ordinary budget. In the extraordinary budget the expenditure for which authority was requested is reduced by 1 225,000f. The expenses amount to 182,500,000f., showing a surplus of revenue in the extraordinary budget of 150,000f

The Bourse on the 1st was very flat, and Rentes for the account declined nearly 1 per cent., closing at 64f. @15c.

Turkey and Egypt.

The Sultan had formally declined to the Viceroy of Egypt the firman establishing a direct succession to the viceroyalty. Authentic advices from Djiddah report that the cholera had broken out among the returning pilgrims between Bichor and Mecca.

There was great mortality among the Egyptian soldiers.

It is stated that Turkey had demanded of the great powers their assent to her occupying the Principalities. The powers are said to have warned Turkey of the danger of such a proceeding, and urged that the plan should be abandoned.

India.

BOMBAY, May 22.—Cotton flat. Dhollerah, 250 rupees. Exchange on London, 2s 1¼d. Freights to Liverpool, 32s 6d.

CALCUTTA, May 21.—Markets quiet. Exchange, 2s. ¼d. Freights, 40s.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £20,989 and a decrease in the reserve of notes of £415,455, while the deposits show a heavy increase.

The *Times* city article says the peculiar features of the bank returns were regarded with some disappointment on Friday, and coupled with the less hopeful tone of the Continental advices they caused all the markets to open heavily and to continue dull throughout the day. Consols closed at 87¼@87½.

The discount demand at the bank was daily becoming more moderate, and in the open market choice bills could be negotiated at eight per cent. In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities were offered at seven per cent

It is stated that a scheme was on foot for amalgamating three banks which have recently failed—namely, the Bank of London, the Consolidated Bank, and the European Bank—into one undertaking.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Brothers' Circular says:—"There has been a fair business during the week in 5 20 bonds, and also some transactions in Illinois and Erie shares, supposed to be for transmission to the United States. We quote 5 20 bonds 60½@66; Illinois shares 78¼@; Erie do 45¼@46; Virginia 6s, 42@44. For other stocks there are no reliable quotations.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 2, A. M.—The Brokers' Circular says:—The cotton market, after a long period of depression, has at length assumed a much stronger position, and during the last three days a large business has been done at advancing prices. On Saturday the demand revived upon advices of large shipments of gold from the United States and of reduced receipts and exports, but on Monday the disposition evident on the part of buyers to act freely was materially checked by apprehensions of further financial difficulties being caused by the suspension of the Consolidated Bank. On Tuesday considerable purchases were made

On Wednesday the sales were unusually extensive, and on Thursday, with a large business, the market closed with firmness, and the quotations show a general advance upon last week's rates. American, after a decline of ¼d. on Friday, has been in active request from all classes of buyers, and is much less freely offered. An advance of 1@1½d. ₱ lb has been generally established on last week's quotations. In other descriptions the advance ranges from ½@¾d. ₱ lb. The sales of the week amount to 86,250 bales, including 12,7 0 on speculation and 948) declared for export. The official quotations are:—

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	16¼	14
Mobile	15¾	13½
Uplands	15¾	13½
Texas	16¼	14

On Friday the sales were about 10 000 bales, with a firm market The stock is estimated at 975 000 bales, of which 329 800 are American At sea, from America, 120,000 bales. From India 616 000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co, and Bruce & McAuliffe report:—Flour dull and rather easier. Wheat flat, and when sales are pressed about 1d per cental cheaper; winter red, 10s 3d @10s. 9d. Corn slow at 29s 6d @29s. 9d. per 480 lbs. for mixed American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co, and others, report:—Beef rather lower under some forced sales. Pork steady. Bacon at a reduction of 3s @5s. ₱ cwt.; the public auctions went off well, and the market has been steadier since, and tends upwards. Lard quiet at late rates. Cheese firm. Butter inactive. Tallow firmer, and recovered about 2s. N. A. 48s @44s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports:—Ashes quiet. Pots 30s. 6d, down to 30s.; pearls, 39@40s. Sugar quiet at previous rates. Coffee unchanged. Rice very quiet. Linseed inactive and nominally unchanged. Linseed cakes—Sales of American at £9 10s Linseed oil—Small sales at 40s @41s 6d. Hemp rather dearer. Fish Oils—No sales in the absence of stock. Rosin unaltered; sales of American at 6s @7s. 6d. Spirits turpentine—Small sales of French at 48s. Petroleum unchanged; small sales of refined at 1s. 10d @2s., and spirit at 10d @1s per gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs Baring Bros & Co report:—Breadstuffs inactive, but prices unchanged. Iron quiet; rails and bars, £6@£6 0; Scotch pig, 52s. 6d Sugar in better demand and firmer. Coffee still declining. Tea dull; good common Congou 1s @1s 1d. Rice 6d. lower. Linseed opened lower, but recovered Linseed cake dull; New York in barrels £10@£10 10s. Spirits of Turpentine, 47s 6d.@48s for American. Refined Petroleum, 2s 2½d; spirit, 1s. 4d.@ 1s. 3d. Tallow, after considerable fluctuations, closes steady at 41s. 6d.@42s. 9d. for P. Y. C. Linseed Oil, after declining to 34s, closed firm at 36s. Sperm Oil inactive at £124. Cod £46.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, June 2.—Consols closed at 85¼@85½, ex dividend.

American Stocks.—United States Five-twenties, 64¼@65½; Illinois Central Railroad, 76¼@77; Erie Railroad, 42¼@43.

LIVERPOOL, June 2, Evening.—Cotton—Sales to day 15 000 bales, including 3000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer and buoyant, with an advance of one-half penny per pound, occasioned by late advices from America Middling Uplands quoted about 14d.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet

Provisions.—The market is inactive. Tallow firmer with a slight advance.

Signs of War in Europe—The Military Commanders.

It is settled that a European Conference will be held; Austria and Prussia having finally given in their adhesion. A significant statement, however, reaches us by the last steamer, to the effect that the Government of Prussia consents to take part in the Conference only on condition that its decisions shall not be binding, and that its duration shall be as short as possible, on account of the armaments which are in progress. The programme agreed upon covers the question of the Duchies, the relations of Austria and Italy, and the adjustment of the German Confederation. A belief seems to be gaining ground in Europe that the results of the Conference will be meagre, and that war is inevitable; and the intelligence of active military preparations which comes from all parts of Europe shows that the hope of peace is not generally entertained.

The signs of war, in fact, are unmistakable. Field-Marshal Benedek has accepted the chief command of the eight hundred thousand men whom Austria is prepared to put into the field—but he accepts reluctantly and under curious conditions, such as the concentration of the first blows upon Prussia, the destruction of Berlin, a purely defensive policy in Venetia until Prussia shall have been disposed of, the exclusion of all the archdukes from commands in the army, and other stipulations which make the Marsal even more unpopular than ever among the Austrian nobility, who detest, and yet cannot do without him. The rapid concentration of the immense force of Austria and the vigor of Benedek's measures indicate that the empire is preparing for a deadly struggle.

In Prussia four arms are organizing. One is to protect the Rhine provinces; a co-operative force will be stationed in Saxony; the third will cover Berlin; the fourth will occupy Silesia and support the army charged with the defence of the capital. The weak point in the Prussian military programme seems to be that there are four commanders—the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke of Coburg, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh—whereas the Austrian force is under the supreme control of Benedek, who carefully excludes all officers of the blood royal from commands where such persons are more ornamental than useful.

Some account of the extraordinary uprising in Italy was given in the *Evening Post* of Saturday. The latest advices confirm the statements already made. All Italy is alive. Volunteers are pouring into the camps by thousands. Several rich Venitians have subscribed a sum sufficient to buy an annuity of three hundred and sixty-five francs, to be given to the first Italian soldier who enters Venice. Garibaldi, who is reported to be calm and cheerful, has formally accepted the command of the volunteers, and walks several miles every day, in order, as he says, to accustom his leg to long marches. He always speaks of the necessity of concord, and of forgetting all personal dissensions; there being no longer any grounds for distaust or suspicion. The people have discovered a "coincidence" which is accepted as a happy augury—the numbers at a public lottery just drawn in Florence having been "59" and "66."

The Italian navy is in good order and of formidable character. It is divided into three squadrons, comprising thirty vessels, of which the *Re d'Italia* (built at this port) and six other frigates are iron-clads. Admiral Persano is in command.

Besides Benedek and Garibaldi, the generals who are assigned to commands in the different armies are experienced and famous. The Austrians have Marshal de Hesse, who is 73 years old, and whose career dates from the battle of Wagram; Prince Schertzenberg, 72 years old, who commanded Austrian cavalry in Italy in 1848, and was at Magenta and Solferino in 1859; and Count Clam-Gallas, who has been in active command since 1848. Marshal Benedek is 58 years old, and since the death of Radetzky has been regarded as the first warrior of Austria. While a colonel, in 1848, he fought in the campaign against the Piedmontese. In 1859 he commanded the Eighth corps at San Martino.

The Italian generals are thus sketched by a Florence letter-writer:

"General La Marmora is in person a tall thin man; his face displays a very decided nose, almost always surmounted by the fashionable eye-glasses. He has a passion for the military art, and is inflexible on all points of discipline. He does not understand any favoritism, and Victor Emanuel says jestingly that he has not credit enough to name a drummer in his own army.' After General La Marmora, the most conspicuous soldier is General Cialdini; he is a small well-looking man, with a quick and intelligent face, wears a great moustache, and a beard like the Chasseurs de Vincennes. He is the only individual of the Italian army to whom General La Marmora permits this eccentricity, for he himself is moustached conformably to the regulations. General Cialdini is very popular in Italy, and passes for a man of action and resource, well knowing how to win his men and give them all confidence. The Italian army possesses two other superior generals, Durando and Della Rocca. The former is a veteran of Italian independence, and is esteemed by everybody; the latter, the first aid de camp to the King, is a man of about sixty, with white hair and moustaches; both being very distinguished officers."

MEXICO.

Important Instructions for Marshal Bazaine—The French Troops to Make no More Hostile Demonstrations—Seventy-five Per Cent. of the Troops to Leave in October.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Information from Mexico, received by the French Legation here, states that General Bazaine, the French commander, has received positive orders from the Emperor Napoleon to concentrate the French troops at Mexico, Puebla, and Orizaba, and make no more hostile demonstrations. Seventy-five per cent. of the troops will go to France in October, and the remainder next year. Maximilian is also reported to be out of money, and to have made a raid, under the sanction of General Bazaine, upon the chest of the French Paymaster-General. There are also intimations that Louis Napoleon desires to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States.

Santa Anna's Conduct in Relation to the French Intervention

CURIOUS REVELATIONS THROUGH THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

On the 10th of May, 1864, M. Romero, Minister from the Republic of Mexico, sent a communication to Mr. Seward respecting the conduct of General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna touching the French occupation of Mexico. In this communication (which was to warn our Government not to trust Santa Anna in his professions of Republicanism) M. Romero incloses Santa Anna's letter to the Regency, giving in his adhesion to Maximilian; the address of Santa Anna to his countrymen taking the same ground; Marshal Bazaine's letter ordering him to quit the soil, and his reply thereto, and his subsequent denunciations of Maximilian's Government.

The first letter of Santa Anna is dated Vera Cruz, February 28, and is addressed to the Under Secretary of War. In this letter he decides on co-operating with "the illustrious prince designed in the sublime counsels of Divine Providence to raise the nation from the abyss of misfortune into which she has been plunged by anarchy."

To this the Under Secretary replied, acknowledging the great satisfaction of the Regency at this adhesion, especially as Santa Anna had made known the "same feelings when the present Government was installed."

The ex-President then issued an address to his countrymen, in which, after deploring the desolated condition of his country, and calling to remembrance the different aspect it presented when he was President, he charged that when he left the country, "the ambition of an ill-counselled band had reached the supreme power, taking advantage of the ignorance of the unwary. The misdeeds of the representatives of the Liberals have enveloped the Church in mourning, and filled the hearts of the Mexican people with bitterness; their want of good faith in treaties obliged three powerful nations to arm themselves in demand of the justice that was owing to them. The Conservative party is not, therefore, responsible for the late events that have taken place in our country."

He further says:—"The people, wearied with the anarchy of half a century, with false promises and fine theories, anxious to have a paternal Government, just and enlightened, proclaimed with enthusiasm the re-establishment of the empire of the Montezumas by a dynasty of royal extraction, voting at once for Emperor the illustrious Prince Maximilian, Archduke of Austria. The demagogues, in their desperation, are exhausting the resources that they are able to use, believing that by combating they are defending Mexican independence; but the day will arrive when they will find out that patriotism was not on their side in the present struggle."

He then goes on to say that he came to the country to "give new proof of the respect I owe to the national will, now so in agreement with my belief and conviction;" and he warns his countrymen to "guard in their memory the magnanimous monarch who has extended to you his powerful hand so opportunely and generously." He tells them that attempts to form a republic have only brought "discredit and desolation in America," while "constitutional monarchy" has given "better and more lasting fruit."

Marshal Bazaine, the French commander, seeing this proclamation, addressed a letter to Santa Anna, accusing him of breaking a pledge, and rebuking him for not addressing himself to the "Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-Mexican Army, who represents France in Mexico." Marshal Bazaine closes the letter by stating that he has placed a vessel at his (Santa Anna's) disposal, so that he and his son could leave the country without delay.

The ex-President replied to this letter by denying that he had broken his pledge. He says he never promised to be "dumb when he came to this country," and that when he signed the recognition of the intervention of Maximilian, Marshal Forey had promised that upon "my arrival nothing would be required of me." Santa Anna protests against his banishment, and says that he will appeal to Napoleon.

As soon as Santa Anna reached St. Thomas, he issued another proclamation to his countrymen, exactly the reverse of the sentiments contained in the other. It was dated July 8, 1865. After stating that "he never deceived them," he explains his conduct in Mexico. He stated that he adhered to the system of government which "appeared to be proclaimed by a considerable majority," but he soon found it a "painful error," and he now contemplates with pride "your struggle for life with the invaders of your country, the soldiers called forth by the intervention."

After drawing a picture of the mismanagement and cruelties of Maximilian, he tells them that "the hour has come in which we should exterminate from the sacred soil of the tree the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet, and insult us with their presence."

In conclusion he gives an explanation of why he recognized the intervention. While sailing into Vera Cruz the steamer was boarded by the "Chief Superior," who told him he could not land until he too would recognize the intervention and monarch elect, and promise not to address the people This insolence excited his indignation; but his wife was sick, and needed to go ashore and his friends advised him to comply, which he did. He closes the letter by the motto, "Down with the Empire—Live the Republic."

In receiving this correspondence Secretary Seward thanked M. Romero for its transmission.

Arrival of the Steamer "Etna."

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamship *Etna* has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

—The 57th negro regiment, which was to have started for New Mexico from Fort Smith on the 25th ult., mutinied and refused to march. Colonel Howe, of the 3d United States Cavalry, commanding the expedition, ordered that regiment to surround the camp of the mutineers and disarm them, which was done speedily. Fifty or sixty leaders among the refractory negroes were put under guard, and are held for trial. The disturbance has delayed the starting of the expedition.

—Governor Dillingham says that he should as soon think of calling out the Vermont militia to put down a Quaker meeting, as to meddle with the Fenians.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Nominations.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Lyman W. Porter, Collector of the Seventeenth District of Ohio; Dr. Gleason, of Dakotah, United States Consul to Bordeaux; Martin F. Conway, formerly of Kansas, lately of Richmond, United States Consul at Marseilles, in place of G. G. Fleurot, rejected by the Senate.

Proposed Revenue Changes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to the Finance Committee a modification of the law whereby banks, insurance and railroad companies shall be assessed by assessors, and pay their taxes to collectors, instead of making returns and payments to his office, as now required.

The Congressional Library.

The new iron-clad library at the Capitol will be ready for occupation by the middle of July. The present Library contains 12,000 more volumes than the Astor Library.

The Amendment.

It is anticipated that the Constitutional amendments will pass the House to-morrow by a vote of certainly three, if not four, to one.

The Fenians.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 12.—A steamboat having a barge in tow, both loaded heavily with disheartened Fenians, passed this city *en route* for New York, and a carload of Fenians has also gone down the railroad.

MALONE, June 11.—The Fenian excitement has subsided, and large numbers are leaving for their homes. General Murphy addressed them from the windows of the room where he is confined, telling them to remain, and when he was ready to have them go, he would go with them. He announced to the crowd that fifty thousand men were on their way here from New York, and that they would manage to get through this place. Colonel O'Neill has left here for St. Albans. A Fenian was shot on the fair grounds yesterday, by one of his companions. We have not the particulars, but understand that the affair was not accidental. The officers under arrest were handed over to the civil authorities and their examination will be commenced this evening. It is reported that O'Conor and Brady, of New York, are coming here to conduct the defense. A number of the Fenian officers have gone on a reconnoissance to the enemy's lines. Many of the ladies here contributed bread and other provisions for the Fenian dinner yesterday, and loads of supplies were brought in by their friends from the country. Two companies of United States infantry are coming here from St. Albans, and an extra train with troops is on the way from Ogdensburg. It may be that General Meade is to disperse the Fenians by force, as he intimated he should in his proclamation to them, if they did not leave of their own accord within a reasonable time. Notwithstanding the hard fare they receive, they conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the "Late Movement" and Reconstruction.

On Sunday morning Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, as is his custom in times of excitement and difficulty, applied the Christianity in which he believes to the two great popular questions of the day. From a very much shorter report than we had a right to expect from so enterprising a journal as the *Brooklyn Eagle*, we learn that upon the text, "Overcome evil with good," he unfolded and made apparent the great underlying truth of the Divine fiat:—"Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." In the application of the conclusions reached from the text, Mr. Beecher came, towards the close of his discourse, to the duties of communities and nations to each other.

And here he held that the rule was the same, and for the same reasons, as in individual cases. This he illustrated by an allusion to the present troubles on the border. "I hear men say, 'Aha! it's their turn now. Let us be quiet, and allow the Fenians to return to them some of their St. Albans courtesies. I'd just like to see a town or two burned, a bank or so robbed, just to let them know how good it is.' Well, now, this is all wrong. I will not deny that my natural man was delicately and quietly tickled at first by a mischievous sense of poetic justice, but it was only for a moment. True, the Canadians did act most unfairly, and the mother country most wickedly, towards us in our dire distress; but if we take like opportunities to show the same spirit, in what is republicanism greater or better than despotism? I want to heap coals of fire on their heads by showing the grand spectacle of a Christian nation actuated by Christian principles. If England is involved in war I don't want to see a single ship go out of our ports to destroy her commerce, and over the Canadian border I do not want a single cottage harmed. I want them to find their evil overcome by good. The way to live in peace is to be better than your enemy—in his opinion, not yours."

After enlarging somewhat on this point Mr. Beecher paused, and, looking around with a humorous glance, continued:—"I don't know whether I'd better make any further application of this principle or not. I have not been very popular with my people during the past year. I have failed to carry them altogether with me on some public questions—and I am sorry for them! But yet I must say that I cannot escape the direct bearing of this Gospel law. I am as strong as ever in the conviction that the true result of the war must be recognized. Whatever went into the Constitution on account of slavery must come out; and what was kept out on account of slavery must be put into our organic law; and I have believed and labored for this as strongly and longer than many of you. But I have felt that it should be done in the spirit of love, not of hatred. I consider the doctrines brought forward in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stevens—though followed in their entirety, thank God! by very few—I think them to be the doctrines of Belial, leading them to destruction. Let the North had a chance to show grace, and love, and magnanimity. How I longed to see it! Both Congress and the President should have been pressed to Union. I had hoped to see the North showing her superiority in Christian nobleness and generous forgiveness. But I have been disappointed. It has not been done. You can no more change Rebels to loyal men by casting them out and turning them away, than you can convert the wicked by building up a wall of separation between them and the good—shutting them out from the very influences that should be brought to bear upon them. 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coal of fire upon his head. Be not overcome of evil; but overcome evil with good.' There, go; vote that. You have been talking it long enough; do it. You have been praying it long enough; try it."—*N. Y. Daily News.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very dull, but prices are steady. Government bonds are firmly held. 10-40s sold at 96¼, an advance of ¼. 102¼ was bid for 5-20s; 110 for 6s of 1881; and 102½ for 7·30s. In State and City loans there is little or nothing doing.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129¾, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, a slight decline; Philadelphia and Erie at 31@31¼, the former rate a decline of ¼; Reading at 54 69-000@54¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 26¼@26½, the latter rate an advance of ½; 56½ was bid for Minehill; 38¼ for North Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; and 43¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 85 was bid for Second and Third, 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 38 for Spruce and Pine, 58 for Chesnut and Walnut, 18¾ for Hestonville, 30¼ for Green and Coates, and 30 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Western sold at 80, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123½; 140 was bid for First National; 220 for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 53 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 58 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33¾ for preferred do.; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 53 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6¼, no change.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Exchange is dull, and buyers are asking lower rates. The quotations are:—London, prime bankers', 60 days, 109@109½; London, prime bankers', sight, 110¼@111; Paris, bankers', long, 5·11½; Paris, bankers', short, 5·07½; Antwerp, 5 12@5·11½; Swiss, 5 12@5·11½; Hamburg, 37¼@37½; Amsterdam, 42½; Frankfort, 42½; Bremen, 80; Berlin, 73¾@74. Money is offered to stock houses in large sums at 5 per cent, and accounts are made up with much care. In commercial paper there is a moderate business and low rates are accepted for prime short bills. The speculative demand for capital is small and there is no disposition among stock operators to make large engagements in any direction."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"An Albany banking correspondent writes as follows, appropriate to our suggestion of last week in regard to the refusal of local Bank notes after the 1st of July:—

"The law cannot be evaded by any such dodge as using individual agents. All interior banks of this State are obliged to redeem through appointed agencies their circulation; and when thus redeemed, it cannot be re-issued. Indeed, no bank can take after July 1 any State bank bills and pay them out in any form, without incurring the ten per cent penalty. They must be sent home to the respective banks, or to their appointed agencies for redemption. Depend upon it, the Metropolitan Bank, which is a large redeeming agency, having no motive but a desire to oblige its correspondents, would be slow to evade the law even in the absence of so severe a penalty. And the same may be assumed in regard to all redeeming agencies."

—The extent of the improvement in British consols and American securities on the London Stock Exchange, reported by the last steamer, will be seen by the following table of prices on May 24 and 26, and June 1:—

	May 24.	May 26.	June 1.
Consols	86¼@	87 @87¼	87¼@
U. S 5-20s	64 @64	65¼@65	66¼@66
Illinois Central	75¾@76	76 @76¾	78 @79
Erie	41¼@42	41¾@42	45¾@46

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s new	d b 96	100 sh Phil & Erie	31
$2000 Leh Nav 6s, s10	92	100 sh do	b5 31
$2000 do	91¼	100 sh do	s30 31
100 sh Ocean	6¾	200 sh New Creek	b5
14 sh Cam & Am	129¾	100 sh Reading	54·69
19 sh Penn R	54¾	800 sh Catawissa pf	15 26
15 sh do	54¾	200 sh N Y & Mid	b30 5
4 sh Western Bank	80		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	143	12 M.	142
11 A. M.	143	1 P. M.	142

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

		Buying.	Selling.
American Gold		142	143
American Silver, 4s and 5s		136	137
Compound Interest Notes:—			
" "	June, 1864	12¼	12¾
" "	July, 1864	11¼	11¾
" "	August, 1864	11¼	11¾
" "	October, 1864	10¼	10¾
" "	Dec., 1864	9¼	9¾
" "	May, 1865	7¼	7¾
" "	August, 1865	6¼	6¾
" "	Sept., 1865	5¼	5¾
" "	October, 1865	4¼	5

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 12.—There is a steady demand for Quercitron Bark, and but very little here. We quote No. 1 at $31@31·50 ₱ ton.

There is more demand for Cloverseed, and we notice a sale of 100 bags at about $7·50. Timothy may be quoted at $5@5·50. A small sale of Flaxseed at $3·25. With continued light receipts and stocks of Flour holders are firm in their views. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase to a moderate extent only to supply immediate wants. Sales of 1000 bbls at $8@8·50 for superfine, $9 for extras, $9 11@11 75 for northwestern extra family, and $11·52 to $14 for Pennsylvania and Kentucky do. do. Rye Flour is steady at $6·50 ₱ bbl. In Corn Meal no change to notice.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market, and in the absence of sales we quote fair and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·60@3; 500 bushels spring sold at $2 40; white may be quoted at $3 20@3·25. Rye is quiet, but firm, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $1·20. Corn is in good demand, and prices have advanced 1c. per bushel; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 96c. afloat, including 1200 bushels mixed at 92c. Oats are steady; sales of Pennsylvania at 73@74c., and 1500 bushels Delaware at 76c.

Whisky is quiet Pennsylvania sells at $2·24@2 26, and Ohio at $2 28@2 29

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton excited; sales at 41@43 cents. Sales yesterday 7000 bales. Flour steady; sales of 600 bbls at former rates; Southern unchanged; sales of 300 bbls; Canadian steady; sales of 250 bbls Good Wheat firm. Corn advancing; sales of 82,000 bushels at 81@82 cents. Beef steady. Pork firm at $31@31·87½; Lard and Whisky unchanged.

—A white man and a negro were hung at Atlanta, Ga., on the 1st instant, for murder.

—Mr. M. J. Scott, agent of the Adams Express Company at Russellville, Kentucky, died suddenly of apoplexy while attending the Baptist Church in that place, on Sunday week.

—The Jacinto *Patriot* says that one hundred acres of good land, lying within three miles of Corinth

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Milligan at Bluffton.

From the Tribune.

Proverbialists talk of the likeness of two peas, but two peas are widely dissimilar when contrasted with the photographic identity of two Copperhead speeches. Though one star may differ from another star in glory, yet both are glorious, and so, though one disloyal speech may differ from another in ignominy, yet both are ignominious. The truth is, a so-called "Democrat," sore as to his head and sour as to his heart, with a great appetite for political profits, and a small aptitude for the present emergencies of political service, can do nothing else as well as he can find fault with the doings of others. They all play, these out-at-the-elbows political performers, upon a single snarling string. While they cannot be too sharp upon New England, they lavish all their elaborate suavity of phrase upon South Carolina. They keep their censure for home consumption, and ash their friends and neighbors as if these were the conspirators and the Rebels. Men of threadbare phrases and of mouldy platitudes, like Colonel L. P. Milligan, of Indiana, really believe in their inmost hearts, if hearts they may be considered to have, that the secessionists are the genuine martyrs.

Milligan, who came very near being hung by a military tribunal for treason in his own State, is just out of the Ohio Penitentiary on bail. His fellow-creatures in Bluffton gave him a reception, with plenty of brass band and blank cartridge enthusiasm—one of those ovations which always, upon being reduced to their final elements, yield only bad whisky with a trace of tobacco. In his oration of grateful acknowledgment, Milligan meditated, not without glory, against the Puritans; which, considering that they have all been dead for about two centuries and a half, Milligan put himself into small jeopardy by doing. This is a favorite device. With nothing else to say, which it would be prudent to say, it is always in order in a Copperhead Convention to cast foul scorn upon Plymouth Rock. Milligan followed the rule. Poets have praised the Puritans, and historians have eulogized them, and painters have depicted their advent; millions of honest folk hold their memory in grateful admiration; but Milligan, of Indiana, Colonel of "The Sons of Liberty," despises them—John Alden and Elder Brewster and Miles Standish—he holds them all in an equal abhorrence. With a ferocity quite remarkable in a Western man, he abuses them for killing the Indians. With a theological insight not to have been looked for in a Colonel, he affirms that their hearts were desperately wicked. Then Milligan, greatly to the delight of Bluffton, assaulted Boston for boasting of "a higher civilization than common Christians can aspire to." In that city, as he affirmed, "successful crime is made the standard of respectability." "There," he said, "people are educated to villany—there villany is most respected." From that Sodom 'annual supplies of schoolmasters, preachers, lawyers, and bankers are sent to plunder the people." And so with a frightfully brutal allusion to the murder of Mr. Lincoln, Milligan passed to the consideration of other topics.

There are more Milligans than one in the country, we regret to say. They are the spawn of popular ignorance, and it is upon the popular ignorance that they feed. It is true that there are men here in New York who talk the same lingo, and mouth the same misrepresentations, and travestry history in the spirit of attorneys-at-law grappling with a desperate case, and who know that they are retailing falsenoods and misleading the popular mind. These men are responsible for their mischief; they are responsible for the sins of such fellows as Milligan, who, perhaps, believes that he is really speaking the truth. Mr. Calhoun, we regret to aver, was the grand ancestor of this brood of blackguards. He set the fashion of sneering at the Puritans, and it has been kept up, with spirit if not with vigor, ever since. It was a fine thing for a patriarch, perspiring from his exertions at the whipping-post, to aver that the Puritans were also slave-whippers, though the reason why he should like them the less for that was not so apparent. To prove that the Puritans hanged the Quakers was held to be the end of controversy by those who were always ready and eager to harg Abolitionists. To recount the story of Salem witchcraft was esteemed a perfect defense of property in man, and New Englanders were held to be in equity estopped from protesting against modern cruelties, because their great-great grandfathers were bigoted, superstitious, and intolerant. Yet, no doubt, in Mr. Calhoun's opinion, the slaveholding of Massachusetts was the brightest feature in her early history. He had no particular respect for Quakers. He had no particular sympathy for witches. Yet to be able to say that the New England of 1620 was behind the New England of 1820 in all that appertains to civil justice, was thought by Mr. Calhoun to be a rare privilege and a rejoinder to which there could be no response! Yet it was after this fashion that Mr. Calhoun, himself a man of New England education, besotted the intellects and betrayed the judgment of thousands of his disciples, man-owners, and the jackalls of man-owners, until it became the established usage to assume in Congress, in convocations, and even, we are ashamed to say, in religious conventions, that all the crimes of the South, in 1860, were at least palliated by the crimes of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay in 1630.

What Bluffton may think of Boston may be of very little consequence; but when many of these loose-tongued Milligans are striving to create sectional jealousies, there being already at the West some tendency in that direction, it is well to show how utterly empty and untrue is the Milligan style of declamation. It only proves what everybody might have known before, that there are bad men even in the loyal States, and that a few decided Union reverses might have exposed us to all the perils of treason and insurrection at our own doors. It is the hope and desire of Milligan, as expressed in his speech, that what he calls "The Democratic Party," may "again come into power." He tells his Bluffton neighbors that the Government is robbing them to enrich New England. He tells them that political power "is in the hands of a privileged oligarchy." He is indignant that Indiana should be taxed to pay the interest on national securities held by bloated Bostonians and New Yorkers. That is, he appeals to pockets and passions and prejudices—he is serving the ends of disaffection, and when "the Democratic party" gets once more into power he expects to reap the full harvest of confiscation and repudiation.

The Great Work of Thirty Days.

From the Times.

It is now thirty days since the first cry of pressure in London and of alarm in the Liverpool cotton market, against which our own bankers held enormous drafts running to maturity and imperilled by the great decline in prices, was made known on this side. It was followed in a few days by the news of actual panic in both markets, though our merchants and bankers had not waited for this before despatching ten millions of gold to their relief. And as the news continued bad, the shipments of gold were redoubled, so that in the thirty days we have sent to Europe, chiefly to England, *thirty-five millions of gold*, the equivalent of the whole amount having been supplied by the United States Government by sales in the open market from its surplus stores in the treasury; besides having disbursed, in the same period, sixteen or eighteen millions of gold by way of May interest on the 5-20 bonds of the United States. And these sums, aggregating over fifty millions of dollars, still leave in the treasury another fifty (and odd) millions in solid gold, of which the sum of thirty millions is in the absolute ownership of the Government, and the remainder held on deposit for our bankers and brokers, and for the accommodation of the public at large who prefer the gold notes of the United States to the gold coin itself.

In addition to all this, the work of the treasury during the month for the public credit was most remarkable. Its interest payments altogether were $20,000,000, and its support of the army, navy, and civil service, including the distribution of a large amount of prize money, required $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 more. These sums were paid, and the public debt reduced $19,401,475, all in one month. This last and most important item, we may add, was greatly promoted by the premium derived from the $35,000,000 of gold so timely supplied, as we have shown, to our foreign commerce. The remaining disbursements were afforded by the current excise, customs, and miscellaneous resources of the Government.

Beyond this interest, the prompt protection of which might be called, in one sense, self-preservation, our American gold will carry relief to half-a-dozen other trades and interests of the utmost importance to England and the Continent, at the present juncture, and leave its moral impress upon the financial and political mind of Europe, the consequences of which cannot fail, sooner or later, to react most favorably upon our own public and mercantile credit.

But the good work of the thirty days was not confined to the Government. Our mercantile and banking interests, engaged in foreign commerce and exchanges, acquitted themselves with a promptness and ease never, we believe, equalled. Certainly their resources were never so severely taxed on short notice, and never so creditably administered. They not only paid for the gold sent abroad, but, at the same time, repurchased from Europe $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 of United States 5-20s, and paid into the Treasury $10,000,000 gold customs on their current importation.

The first fruits of this combined work of thirty days are now returning to us from abroad, not in all their fulness—for less than one-third of our gold had arrived out—but in a form so palpable, so substantial, so timely and important, as to admit no doubt of the great good already accomplished. We do not allude so much to the rise announced this morning in our foreign news, in United States 5-20s. They will take care of themselves at all times and under all emergencies, or be taken care of at home when Europe is no longer able to hold or appreciate them, but to the relief of the Liverpool cotton trade, and the assured security to the vast amount of American bills running against it. Their bills are owned, for the greater part, by our own bankers. They were placed with their English correspondents (some of them branch houses) for collection, or cash advances, where the proceeds had been anticipated.

When cotton fell from 19d. to 11d. this large interest and these heavy credits became critical. The latter was all important to recover with gold against all possible contingencies. The very first arrivals out of this gold have advanced the market value of 400,000 bales of American cotton now in Liverpool, the equivalent of $12 or $15 per bale in gold, and at once placed £6,000,000 or £8,000,000 of the exchange drawn and still running against it from this side, beyond reasonable anxiety. The extent of English credit involved in this cotton is of course much larger, for the Liverpool speculation in all descriptions of cotton since last summer has been essentially English; even the exchange made from this side, and now or recently at the risk of our own bankers, was made, for the greater part, on Liverpool and Manchester account.

The Exodus to Europe.

From the World.

Another week of the early summer closing Saturday contributes its quota to the noble army of American travellers to Europe, an army never so large as during the present season, and whose cry on all the piers of Havre and Southampton, Liverpool and Bremen, still is, "they come!" It is not easy to get a more vivid notion of the condition of things on the European continent during the tremendous national and Napoleonic wars of the beginning of the present century, than one receives from an inspection of the hotel-records which in towns, toen the great centres of continental travel, are still to be seen, and in which, for a space of twenty years, no entry of an English name is to be found. In one of the most curious and interesting of these monumental account-books, after fully twenty years of exclusively continental entries, appears the whimsical but significant record, "Mr. and Mrs. Gotobed, of London; on their way to the Congress at Vienna!" What a world of historical suggestion, reminiscence, and illustration is comprised in that single sentence! The downfall of Napoleon I; the constitution of that "European system" of which, after fifty years, we are now witnessing the complete overthrow and abolition; the liberation of France and Germany and Italy from the pressure of the most gigantic military organization which the modern world has known; the emancipation of thousands of British subjects enriched by the high prices and fat contracts of a long war from the prosperous confinement of their little but opulent island—all these are shadowed forth with quaint but striking emphasis in the appearance of "Mr. and Mrs. Gotobed, of London," rejoicing to shake German dust from their swift Longacre wheels, and bent on gazing upon the gorgeous convocation of "the princes and the powers" about to assemble in the capital of Austria.

"How rich a heaven! star on star!
Who knoweth and can name them?"

With the exodus of British wealth and curiosity which followed the long wars from 1793 to 1815, that now traditional creature, the British *milord*, startling Europe by his eccentricities and charming it by his extravagance, came upon the stage. The opera of *Fra Diavoia* still preserves his praise upon the lyric boards, but "Lord Allcash" has died out from the living reverence of hotel-keepers, and no longer shakes the post-roads with the golden thunder of his coming, from Cologne to Naples. First the Russian, and next the American, have supplanted him. During the civil war, there was a very perceptible cessation, however, in the flow of the tide of American dollars and American inexperience towards the centres of European attraction. Now, the war being over, despite the efforts of Congress to persuade mankind to the contrary, we see the movement of our countrymen towards the eastward taking upon itself a fresh impetus which curiously recalls the British outbreak after 1815.

Thousands of our citizens are seeking in foreign travel a wholesome recreation of minds jagged by the incessant strain of the passions of four years of civil strife; thousands more, suddenly enriched by the tides of paper money so freely liberated upon us during those years, are rushing to Paris and London and Rome in search of the mysterious waters of fashion and refinement which are supposed to be forever welling up in those spas of civilization.

There is a little German town called Schlangenbad which exists by virtue of certain mineral baths to which the virtue is attributed of so completely renewing the freshness and beauty of the human frame, that, as a clever Frenchman once said to Sir Francis Head, a person emerging from them positively "falls in love with himself!" A similar result is not seldom found to follow from the sudden plunge of some "western barbarian" into the social waters of the great European capitals. Many a Cymon, leaping into them, comes out again a Narsissus. The old maxim, that "there is no fool like a travelled fool," is too often forced upon the mind when one comes in contact with the new Howadji of a single summer's brief and bewildering European tour. Those who make the voyage to Europe, and hurry under steam-pressure from Paris to St. Petersburg, and from Liverpool to Naples, in quest of some miraculous transformation whereby they shall be suddenly metamorphosed from ignorant boors into accomplished men of the world, ought, for the most part, if they would but be as honest with themselves as their neighbors are pretty sure to be for them, to take upon their lips the confession of Robert Wace when he returned from his trip in search of the Breton stone of youth:—"Like a fool on a fool's errand I went forth, and like a fool I have returned again." But even these children of unwisdom, perhaps, may bring back from their foreign gallop more and better seeds of thought and development than we, at first, are willing to believe. It cannot but be well, in the long run, for any man to have learned, no matter how hastily or slightly, that the world is a very large world, and that there are millions in it of industrious, prosperous, and estimable people, who know nothing and care nothing about the things which, in his own village, or county, or State, or nation, he had been accustomed to regard as the great objects of the creation of the universe. Apart from all the obvious considerations in favor of foreign trial which must occur to the mind of every American who remembers how much more ripe and full the civilization of the Old World, and especially the higher civilization of the Old World, necessarily is than our own, it is indubitable that the tone of our national thought and temper must be elevated by the increased contact of the American populations with the facts of human life and experience beyond our own borders. Every man is not a Ulysses, but even a Thersites may profit by seeing "many nations and manners of men."

It is made a subject of lamentation sometimes in our press that this great outpouring of America towards Europe now takes place almost exclusively under the European flags, the *Arago* and the *Fulton* alone of the old New York and Havre steamship line now sustaining the honor of our American passenger transportation service on the Atlantic. There are aspects in which one may legitimately regret this, no doubt; but when we consider how vast a field lies open and clamorous for American capital in the restoration of the South, the opening of the far West, the development of the whole country, it may well be doubted whether the phenomenon, after all, be not a proof of the practical good sense of our people. In regard to steam navigation, as to all other branches of human industry, it is best that a people should do what they can do most profitably. The most infatuated protectionist becomes a practical free-trader when the question is how he can pass from one point to another most swiftly, safely, and cheaply; and if American capital and enterprise find other things better worth their doing than to bridge the Atlantic, which France, England, and Germany can more cheaply bridge, we do not see how we are the losers by their doing those better things, or should be the gainers by compelling them into less advantageous pursuits.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING (and METALLURGY; AGRICULTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1866.—Holders of twenty coupons, and upwards, of United States Seven thirty loans, due 15th instant, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count, at this Office, on and after the 9th instant.

N. B. BROWNE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

6 9 3t

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

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DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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SAFE FOR SALE. A SECOND-HAND Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 n

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 310

PACKING BOXES Of all kinds, and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets. Fruit dealers supplied.

5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, Have just opened a complete stock of SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

250 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Stirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 4 13

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, OFFERS AT LOW PRICES, 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses. 100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses. Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc. The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY. LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628 HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 §

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK. STOCKS AND GOLD *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION*, HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 2 1

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. (Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.)

A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.

Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. [6 7 16t

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. BANKERS, *STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS*, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building, TO No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. *DE HAVEN & BROTHER*, 1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET 4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUR MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY, J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co

LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Will open for the reception of guests on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

6 9 2mrp*

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address J. F. CAKE, Congress Hall.

Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE, PORT PENN, DELAWARE. JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

COAL.

ONE TRIAL SECURES YOUR CUSTOM. WHITNEY & HAMILTON, LEHIGH, SCHUYLKILL, AND BITUMINOUS COAL, No. 935 North NINTH Street, Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN, DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL. BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON. Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally. Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to. A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 §

BENDER'S COAL AND ICE DEPOT, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS. Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size $7 50; but at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00. All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER. WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER. MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES, No. 118 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description. Oak Tanned Leather Belting, AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 118 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 22 tj JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc., FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc MATCHES AND BLACKING, NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET, First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut 5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 1 24wfm § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ, 3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, IN OIL OR POLISHED. GEORGE J. HENKELS, THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE IN OIL OR POLISHED. GEORGE J. HENKELS, THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE. GEORGE J HENKELS, 6 4 12trp THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FURNITURE. RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side, MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, AND UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc. Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with painted imitations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, 5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at GOULD & CO.'S UNION FURNITURE DEPOT, CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep. Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns. Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety. All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 §o

SPRING. BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, HOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME. BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING MATTRESSES. J. S. FULLER, 4 14suth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Guardians of the Poor took place yesterday afternoon, President Erety in the chair. The House Agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday, June 9, 1866:—

Number in the House at 12 o'clock M.	2893
Same time last year	2506
Increase	387
Admitted during the last two weeks	205
Births " "	8
Deaths " "	47
Discharged " "	158
Eloped " "	67
Indentured " "	2
Number granted lodgings during same time	69
" " meals	179
Number in white men's outward	315
" colored men's "	39
" colored women's "	51
" healthy males under sixty years of age	146
" males employed	462
Total males and females in insane department, less assistants	583

The House Agent reported collections for support cases at $704 40.

The Steward reported the house receipts at $197.

The Storekeeper reported having received seventy-four pounds of oleomargarine butter.

A number of communications were received from physicians in reference to the vacancies occurring in the medical department of the Almshouse, which were ordered to be filed.

A number of bids for the furnishing of coal and wood to the house and out-door poor were read, and awards made to the lowest bidders, each of whom was required to enter security in the sum of $1000 for each district.

A communication was received from the Committee on Science and Arts of the Franklin Institute relative to a system of protection against lightning for the Blockley Almshouse. The Committee, after referring to the various buildings, their locations, construction, and uses, state that:—

"The elements of efficient protection against lightning are sufficient conductors, elevated sufficiently above the highest points of buildings to be protected, and close enough together to receive no portion unwarded, terminated above with sharp and durable metallic points to exercise their inductive action upon the clouds, and connected below with a sufficient surface of water, or constantly moist ground, to insure easy electrical discharges. These conductors should all be connected together and have large masses of metal in the building, or its immediate vicinity, connected with them by metallic communication.

"To apply these principles to the buildings, we recommend that rods of one and a half inch round iron be erected on the chimneys of each front, upon that side of the chimney which is towards the combing of the roof; that these rods be raised at least fifteen feet above the tops of the chimneys, and if necessary, properly stayed by iron rods from the roof. Experience has shown that a sufficient conductor is capable of protecting a circle below it whose radius is from two and a half to three times the height of the point of the conductor above the part to be protected. The chimneys on the centre building of the almshouse are from six to seven feet above the roof, and about twenty apart; on the other buildings they are four and a half feet in height and fifty feet apart, and from which it will be seen that rods raised fifteen feet above the tops of the chimneys will cover with their protective influence the whole area of the roof.

"At the level of the roof all these rods upon each building should be connected together by an iron rod of the same diameter, and this rod should, by soldering, be put into metallic connection with each metallic roof over which it passes. At a convenient place on each building an iron rod of the same diameter should be connected with this and continued downwards to the ground, and then put into metallic connection with the pipes of the heating apparatus which surround the interior court. (Perhaps it would be better to have two such connecting rods for each building, one at each end.) The metallic pipes which are used to conduct the rain water from the roof to the ground should also be put into metallic communication with the iron pipes of the heating apparatus.

"As an additional security it would be expedient to connect the rods with the water and gas pipes of the house, the connection to be made by soldering. At the upper ends the lightning rods erected upon the chimneys should be terminated by a brush or collar of points surrounding a central one; the points of the collar should be turned outwards at an angle of about forty-five degrees, or, what would be better, the collar should be made with double the usual number of points (say twenty), and every alternate one being turned out, so as to be horizontal, the intermediate ones being bent outwards at an angle of forty-five degrees.

"The committee recommend that the points should be of wrought-iron, and carefully and heavily gilded, so as to withstand all atmospheric influences, the length of the point being about six times the diameter of the rod, or about nine inches.

"If there be any difficulty found in having the iron permanently gilded, the points should be made of copper, of the same dimensions, and thoroughly gilded. The points ought to be from time to time examined, to see that they have retained their sharpness and that the gilding is intact.

"With a system of rods thus provided, the work being well done, the committee believe that the building will be entirely out of danger of any damage from lightning.

"JOHN F. FRAZER,
"JOHN C. CRESSON,
"FAIRMAN ROGERS,
"Sub-Committee."

The report was referred to the Committee on Out-Wards, with power to act.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved, and the Board adjourned.

THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The Committee appointed by Common Council, of which Mr. Evans is Chairman, to investigate into the management of the Philadelphia Gas Works, met last evening in the chamber of Common Council.

Mr. Manuel, the Chief Engineer of the Gas Works, was present, and stated that the Board of Trustees had received a communication from this Committee, and the Board had appointed a Committee that would confer with this Committee. He (Mr. Manuel) would answer any questions that were propounded through the Committee of the Board, as they were the officers of the city. He considered himself a private officer, and under the direction of the Board.

Mr. Evans, the Chairman, said the Committee should determine where the investigation was to commence. He thought the Committee should not go back further than 1864. He was determined to make a thorough examination into the affairs of the Gas Works, and to do this he would put any questions to the Trustees that might be sent to him by respectable persons outside.

A resolution was adopted by the Committee requesting the reporters not to publish any of the testimony given before the Committee until the investigation is completed.

STEAMBOAT LAUNCH.—A large and commodious steam ferry boat, built for the Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Company, was launched on Saturday from the yard of Messrs. Cramp & Son. The boat is to be run from the foot of Shackamaxon street to Cooper's Point, and return, and it will supply a want long felt by the residents of the upper portion of the city. It is designed to establish a market for fruit, vegetables, and fish, at the foot of Shackamaxon street, and the new ferry will greatly facilitate the New Jersey farmers in the upper part of Camden county in bringing their produce to Philadelphia. In the proposed extension of the Girard Avenue railway (forming as it now does a branch of the line of the Fourth and Eighth Streets Railway) to the foot of Shackamaxon street, the residents on both sides of the river will be benefited.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The will of Hannah Sanborn was admitted to probate yesterday. It contains the following liberal bequests:—To the Treasurer of the Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, on Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, $10,000; to monthly meeting of same Society for the instruction of people of color in Philadelphia, $1000; to the Tract Association of Friends, $2000; to the Bible Association of Friends in America, $3000; to the Association for Colored Orphans, $1000; to the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford, $3000; for the use of Library of Friends' of Philadelphia for Relief and Employment of the Poor, $200; to Southern Society for Supplying the Poor with Soup, $200.

PREPARING FOR THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—A large and spirited meeting of the Artillery Brigade was held last evening at No. 457 N. Third street, In the absence of the President, Colonel Oberteuffer, Lieutenant Anderson was appointed chairman. The report of the military committee was then read,

A lengthy debate in relation to the firing of the national salute on the 4th of July followed; after which the report was adopted.

Colonel Brady moved that a committee be appointed to raise funds for the purpose of providing the necessary equipments for the members of the brigade. Agreed to.

The Military Committee presented a constitution, which was read and adopted.

A letter from Adjutant-General Russell to the secretary, Lieutenant Rankel, giving the names and residences of the first commanding officers of the different independent batteries, was read. It was agreed to send to the latter an invitation to participate with the brigade in the coming flag celebration.

The committee appointed to confer with the State and city committees reported that they thought that horses and necessary equipments could be furnished.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed on the financial committee to collect funds for defraying expenses of equipping the men of this brigade:—Lieutenant T. B. Nelson, Lieutenant Marion Litzenberg, Lieutenant Samuel Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel James Brady, Brevet Major J. A. Blake, Lieutenant F. W. Grugan, Lieutenant C. F. Eccleston, Lieutenant-Colonel Oberteuffer, Sergeant R. T. Arnold, Robert McCaulley, Major David Saddler, Captain Charles N. Cadwallader, Captain J. W. Sanderson.

After transacting some unimportant business, the brigade adjourned to meet on next Monday evening, at the city arsenal, Broad and Race streets, for drill and such other preparation as may be deemed necessary.

A meeting of the 118th Regiment P. V. (Corn Exchange) was held last evening at the Hall of the Dil gent Fire Company. The attendance was very large, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. General Charles P. Herring, a gallant officer of this regiment, who lost his leg at Hatcher's Run, Va., was called to the chair. It was unanimously agreed to participate in the ceremonies on the Fourth of July, and a committee of eleven was appointed to make arrangements. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the committee. It was announced that General James Gwin would be in the city on the Fourth of July and take command of the regiment. The 118th had the honor of returning from the field with two general officers on its rolls, besides brevets conferred on other officers too numerous to mention.

CASUALTIES.—James Gallagher, eight years of age, residing at No. 117 Beach street, had his arm fractured by being caught in the machinery of a screw factory, at Twenty-first and Arch streets.

Thomas Mowney, aged fifty-five years, residing in Palm street, above Brown, had one of his feet badly bruised by a box of sugar falling upon it while he was engaged in unloading a vessel.

The above cases were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

John Mailey, 45 years old, who was shot in the shoulder, at his residence, in Bedford street, by what was reported to be at the time the accidental discharge of a gun, died at the hospital yesterday. The individual in whose hands the gun was, was arrested soon after the occurrence, and committed to await the result of Mailey's injuries. He is still in prison, notwithstanding the shooting was said to have been accidental, though some doubt was thrown upon that by Mailey himself.

Edward Weisberger, who was injured on Saturday night last, by being struck with the tongue of a hose carriage, during the fire at Fourth and Chesnut streets, died at his residence, on Wood street, above Third, yesterday morning. The deceased was a member of the United States Steam Fire Engine Company.

Charles G. Higby, sixteen years old, who resided at No. 1019 Otis street, was drowned in the Delaware, at the foot of Otis street, yesterday. He was making a boat fast, and threw overboard a rope, in the coil of which his leg becoming entangled, he was dragged into the river and sunk before assistance reached him. The body was recovered in fifteen minutes, and removed to his parents' residence, where an inquest was held on it. A verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered.

A woman named Ann Mills, residing in Crease street, below Girard avenue, Eighteenth Ward, while intoxicated fell through a window of her residence yesterday afternoon, and received severe injuries about the head and arms. She was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

UNION NATIONAL
GIFT CONCERT!
TO BE GIVEN AT
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.
100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!
Number of Tickets, 1,000000!
AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!
$140,000 in Greenbacks!
TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	30 000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50,000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Jansen county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate, 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $1000	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$292,200
99,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$990,000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the concert, by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—
5 Tickets, 1 address..$ 4 50 40 Tickets 1 address..$35 00
10 do do .. 9 00 50 do do .. 41 00
20 do do .. 17 00 100 do do .. 85 00
30 do do .. 26 25 Send stamp for postage.

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to
BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,
No. 100 MADISON Street, Chicago.
(P. O. Drawer 5927.) 6 8 19t*

EASTWICK PARK.
SUMMER SEASON.
BOATING AND FISHING.
WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, June 14.
6 11 3t
Subscriptions received at No. 408 WALNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 12,
LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear for the 20th time in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET.
Wednesday, BRUTUS; or, The Fall of Tarquin.
EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS
Thursday, EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.
Friday, OTHELLO.
EDWIN BOOTH as the MOOR.
Saturday THE APOSTATE.
EDWIN BOOTH as PESCARA
Box Book now open for any Evening down to the 20th inst.
The renowned spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN has been prepared on a scale of magnitude.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE,
CHANGE OF TIME. Begins at 8 o'clock
SECOND NIGHT SECOND NIGHT
of the sparkling Protean and Versatile Comedienne and Vocalist.
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON,
when she will appear in
EIGHT DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 12,
SATAN IN PARIS.
SATAN IN PARIS.
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....in.....Six Characters
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.
THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....in.....Two Characters
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....in.....Songs
MISS ETTIE HENDERSON.....in.....Dances
Friday—Benefit of Miss ETTIE HENDERSON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE RENOWNED
HANLON BROTHERS.
Mad'lle ZANFRETTA, the great Tight Rope Artiste, and the celebrated SIEGRIST FAMILY, who will perform their wonderful feats every evening.
BRILLIANT BALLET TROUPE.
Popular Drama and Laughable Farce.
Matinee every Saturday Afternoon. 6 11

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720
Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.
N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it entirely FREE FROM FOISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist
BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No 16 Boylston street
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 1

M. NATHANS & SONS.
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 1 9m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of LEWIS H. REDNER, Acting Executor of the estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY June 13th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS H. REDNER, Esq., No. 132 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 2 stuth8t

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·40, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4,16w/m No. 218 EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), to Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run
Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run
Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8 and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 2 A. M., 4 26 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER RIVER ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5, 6, 7 26 and 10 36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail 9 20 A. M., Express 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 2 P. M., Express
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8 00 A. M
Day Express	at 10 00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	at 11 30 "
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00 "
Paoli Accommodation No 2	at 5 00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:

Cincinnati Express	at 12 40 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Columbia Train	at 9 55 "
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 10 "
Day Express	at 5 50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9 10 "

*Daily, except Saturday. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Monday.
¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Are located at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and full particulars given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2 3, 4, 4½ 6 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8½ down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will no stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½ 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 5 and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6 45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 25 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6 00 A. M
Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M and arrive at Washington at 6 10 A. M
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its commodious accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the most historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run Manassas, Brunswick, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7 20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Tuscarora Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12 05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 20 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 15 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12 30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 45 A. M., and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and 11 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 9 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 25 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.
SUNBURY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 25 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the offices of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

The European Imbroglio.

THE *Scotia* brings us two days' later news from Europe. The most important item of information is the reply of LOUIS NAPOLEON to Earl COWLEY. It comes from Paris by way of Vienna, and is to the effect that during the late financial panic in London, Earl COWLEY, by order of the Government, solicited the energetic mediation of the Emperor NAPOLEON in favor of peace, and received from his Majesty the following reply:—

"In the years 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposals in reference to the settlement of the Venetian and Schleswig-Holstein questions. Now England wants peace. I also desire peace; but as the most favorable opportunities have been frittered away, *and as the conflicting interests have been permitted to reach a point at which they must clash, I can no longer assume the responsibility of events.*"

That is a very significant reply, and means that war is pretty nearly inevitable.

The London *Times* despairs of peace. The Conference bids fair to amount to nothing, because the hostile powers refuse to submit to its decisions the very questions about which they are disputing. Austria says, Oh yes, hold your Conference; but understand beforehand that you must not discuss the subject of my ceding Venetia to Italy on any terms."

And on the other hand, the Federal Diet at Frankfort, on the 1st, accepted the invitation to the proposed Conference, with the reservation that the question of Schleswig-Holstein and federal reform are matters of an essentially German character, so long as they do not affect international relations.

So the Congress, when it assembles, will find it has nothing before it for discussion. It may turn itself into a scientific convention, and discuss the "New Metrical System;" or it may resolve itself into a literary body, and criticize Napoleon's "Cæsar;" but with the practical and pregnant questions of European politics it cannot deal. Napoleon has doubtless seen this from the commencement, and his great aim will be to turn the Congress to as good account as possible for himself and the course he intends to pursue. He is master of the situation, and he declares that the hostile interests "must clash."

Depository of Disbursing Officers.

THE Senate, yesterday, passed the House bill relative to the disposition to be made by disbursing officers of moneys remaining in their hands. The bill makes it the duty of every disbursing officer of the United States, having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement, to deposit the same with the Treasurer, or some one of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pursuance of law; and all transfers from the Treasurer of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant on the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States; provided that in places where there is no Treasurer nor Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may specially authorize, in writing, the deposit of such public money in any other public depository.

To facilitate the payments to public creditors, the second section provides that if any disbursing officer of the United States shall deposit any public money entrusted to him in any place or in any manner except as authorized by law, or shall convert to his own use, or shall loan, with or without interest, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged an embezzlement of the money so deposited.

The third section provides that any bank or broker, or other person not an authorized depository of public money, who shall knowingly receive from any disbursing officer or collector of internal revenue, or other agent of the United States, any public money on deposit, or by way of loan or accommodation, in so doing shall be, for every such act, deemed and adjudged guilty of an embezzlement, and any President, Cashier, Teller, Director, or other officer of a bank, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be adjudged guilty of an embezzlement of public money, and punished as provided.

The adoption of such a law as this is a needed reform in a matter of great importance to the nation. The recent example of the failure of a Washington bank and the loss to the Government of over half a million of dollars, is the most cogent argument in favor of preventing the officers having the selection of a depository for the funds in their possession. The vast power which has been thus vested has been in the greater number of cases faithfully exercised, but the opportunity for evil has been fully demonstrated by the evidently fraudulent action of the Paymaster in the capital. Under the new system no discretion is given to the officer. The Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer will be the recipients, and in their hands the moneys of the public will be safe. It also greatly restricts the amount of funds in the hands of the paymasters. They will not hereafter pay the subordinates in currency, but in orders on the designated depositories. By this arrangement the Government secures for itself the interest on the sums which would otherwise have gone to swell the perquisites of the public servants. The new plan peculiarly commends itself, and we can see no objection to it, unless it comes from these whose emoluments are curtailed by the reform.

"IF THE REBELS are not fit to live with us in the Union, *what a pity* that the radicals did not make the discovery in 1861 instead of 1866!"—*Age.*

—We do not doubt but that the regret of the *Age* and Democratic leaders is most poignant. They not only desired that no efforts should be made to keep the South in the Union, but also took active steps to prevent their compulsory submission. Having failed to secure for them independence, they now desire that they should rule the nation, as they failed to ruin it. And so open are they in their sympathy, that we are calmly told by a leading journal that "it was a pity" any effort was made to prevent secession.

The American Senate as it at Present Stands.

THERE are those among us who are continually drawing comparisons between the state of affairs as they now exist and as they existed in the days of our forefathers. If we could believe these victims of melancholia, the conclusion would be unavoidable that the world retrogades instead of advances. We would be as brilliant and as able as past generations "if, like crabs, we could go backwards." The crops are not as good now as then, commerce is drooping, and the country is going to ruin. A glorious opportunity for these murmurs over the glories of the past is found in the character of our public men. We are continually assured that they are degenerating; that the talent exhibited in Congress and the Senate at the opening of the century has now disappeared, and that mediocrity has taken its place. We are not among those, however, who consider that our day lacks men as fully fitted to do their tasks as those gone by. We consider that the average of talent in our public positions has risen instead of declined.

The grand centre of all attacks is the Senate chamber. CLAY, WEBSTER, and CALHOUN are dragged forth and contrasted with the present occupants of their seats, of course to the unfavorable appearance of our contemporaries. We are told that there were giants in those days, but the fact that there were pigmies is slightly passed over. We cannot, to be sure, boast of such great intellect, but we have men who are eminently qualified to carry the nation safe through any emergency. FESSENDEN and SHERMAN as financiers; SUMNER on foreign relations; DOOLITTLE on internal affairs, and WILSON on the military matters, are as fully capable as any who have ever filled the upper Chamber. There is another cause which tends to make our Senators appear in an unfavorable light, and it is that when we differ with a man politically, we are too apt to deny him honesty and ability. A particular instance of this is found in the case of the gentlemen who occupy the seats of Pennsylvania Senators.

We have read frequent and bitter attacks upon them, denying to them any Christian virtue, any intellectual adornment, and holding them up to the ridicule and contempt of our sister States. We deem such treatment to be at least unwise. They are our representatives. They are the chosen citizens, and we were the men who elected them. Why, therefore, attack them, and seek to decrease the influence of our State by injuring her representatives? Honorable EDGAR COWAN has not in all things acted with his party. He has been slightly eccentric in his official course, and reminds us of those luminaries whose orbits cannot be determined. Yet that he is honest in his action we do not doubt. We do not agree with most that he has done, yet we think him an able man, and one who is conscientious in his doings. Because his conduct does not meet our approbation, is no reason why we should deny him virtue and intelligence.

In regard to Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW we see no cause for either attack or disappointment. He was elected by the Democracy, and he has been a consistent Democrat. We expected nothing else, and we do not blame him for following out the principles on which he was elected. Whatever fault there was lay in the popular voice which allowed a Democratic legislature to be chosen, and not with the man on whom their choice fell. He has displayed ability of no mean order, and is eminently qualified to represent the party who chose him. In point of intellect we do not scruple to compare our Senators with any in the land, and while we cannot agree with them in principle, we see no reason to weaken the State's influence by abuse, where there is no remedy. The same remark may be made of nearly all the United States Senators, and on careful inspection no one can doubt but that if we have less brilliant orators, we have more hard workers and careful guardians than were at Washington thirty years ago.

Bail for Jeff. Davis Refused.

THE reply of Judge UNDERWOOD to the application of JEFFERSON DAVIS' counsel for his release on bail, is short and to the point. He says that "DAVIS was arrested under a proclamation of the President, charging him with conspiracy in the assassination of the late President LINCOLN. He has been held ever since, and is now held, as a military prisoner. He is not, and never has been, in the custody of the Marshal for the District of Virginia, and he is not, therefore, within the power of the court." Hence, while this condition remains, no proposition for bail can be entertained.

This leaves the whole subject in the hands of the President. The opinion of the House of Representatives upon the releasing of DAVIS was forcibly expressed, yesterday, by the passage of the following preamble and resolution, by a vote of 105 to 19:—

Whereas, It is notorious that JEFFERSON DAVIS was the leader of the late Rebellion, and is guilty of treason under the laws of the United States; *and whereas*, By the proclamation of the President, of May, 1865, said DAVIS was charged with complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and said proclamation has not been revoked nor annulled; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said DAVIS should be held in custody as a prisoner and subjected to a trial according to the laws of the land.

We judge that the "stern statesman" will continue to board at Fortress Monroe for some time to come.

The Increase of Fires.

NEWSPAPER readers cannot have failed to notice, for some months past, the alarming increase in the number of fires occurring in various parts of the country. Of course, our great cities have suffered most; but the ravages of these conflagrations have extended to smaller towns, and especially to the boats on our Western rivers. Published statistics in the city of New York show a very large increase of fires there during the past year. The losses from fire have also been very large in our own city during the same time.

There seems no doubt that incendiarism is, from some cause or other, on the increase. The facility with which this crime is committed, the difficulty of detecting it, and the fearful opportunities it offers for gratifying revenge, make it peculiarly attractive to a certain class of very dangerous criminals.

Few persons reflect upon the immense loss to the community at large resulting from fires. We speak of losses, in some instances, being "covered by insurance," but the whole business of insurance itself is merely the machinery by which an individual loss is parcelled out among a large number of persons. It adds nothing to the aggregate wealth of the community, but is really a tax upon it.

Our protection against fires must be sought in great part in measures of prevention. In all large and closely built cities, buildings ought to fire-proof, or so nearly so as to prevent the possibility of a wide-spread conflagration. Mills, factories, and other large and valuable buildings, even when standing alone, ought to be constructed with special reference to their safety from fire. The original cost of such buildings may be more, but the saving in the long run will be sure to vastly overbalance it.

Inventors have long and vainly sought some more rapid and easy method of extinguishing fires than we now possess. "Fire Annihilators" have been announced, but they have failed to be practically efficient. Water still remains as the only reliable ally we have. The steam fire engine is the greatest of our modern improvements in the means for applying water to burning buildings. Whether we have yet reached the limit in that direction may be questioned.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.—Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS reported, yesterday, from the House Committee on Judiciary, a bill limiting the power of the President to remove from office. The law provides that no officer appointed by the President with the advice of the Senate, can be removed except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment. If an officer is disabled or a defaulter, during the recess of the Senate, he can be removed, but his successor can draw no pay until the Senate consent to his appointment. Unless the Senate reconfirm an appointee at the end of his term of office, he ceases to be an official, and his post becomes vacant. Any man rejected by the Senate cannot be appointed after its adjournment. Such are the main features of the bill. Its effect is evident, and it adopted will entirely change our present system. The last clause is to prevent such a case as that of General JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN, who, when rejected as Minister to England, was at once reappointed by "Old Hickory" the moment the Senate adjourned.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
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LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
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BEST ASSORTMENT.
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UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
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THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
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Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, to be built of brick, circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, viz:—

On Jefferson street, between Thirteenth street and west curb line of Ontario street: Rhoad street, between Nineteenth street and west curb line of Eighteenth street; Alder street, between Poplar street and south curb line of Girard avenue; Market street, between Forty-first and Wyoming streets, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1866.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

6 12 3t

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of LEVERING and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 329 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 9 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 329 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4pim JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

INAUGURATION OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Music by Germania Band.
Prayer by Rev. Dr. E. H. BRADLE.
Music.
Opening Address by Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL
Music
Report—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Music.

Addresses by Governor A. G. Curtin General John W. Geary, General George G. Meade, Colonel William B. Mann, and Hon Charles Gilpin.

The "HOME" will be open to visitors during the day, and the Inaugural Ceremonies will commence at 8 o'clock on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th instant.

Tickets to be had at the Home, SIXTEENTH and FILBERT Streets. 1

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m ro

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER.

In Divorce. March Term, 1866. No. 69.

To BERNARD MERCER, Respondent:—

Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellant in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, on THURSDAY July 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH M. PILE,
Attorney for Libellant.

6 12 15t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

CARPENTER'S

GREAT PICTURE.

The Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet.

"Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"A. LINCOLN."

Engraved on Steel by A. H. Ritchie.

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Artist's Proofs (signed), $50·00; India Proofs, $25·00; Prints, $10·00.

Extracts from letters from Cabinet officers to the Artist, surveying acters in the great scene represented.

"It is a vivid representation of the scene, with portraits of rare fidelity to nature.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

"I do not see that any improvement is possible. Accept my congratulations on your complete success.

"S. P. CHASE."

"The work is, in every respect that I am capable of judging, entirely satisfactory, and worthy of national admiration, as a fitting commemoration of Mr. Lincoln's great deed. Yours truly,

"EDWIN M. STANTON."

"Some feeling of sadness, when I saw it, came over me for the great and good man who so interested himself for you and whom we all love. Very truly yours,

"GIDEON WELLES."

"The individual portraits are very life like. Indeed I have never seen a group of seven or eight figures all of which so truly presented the originals.

"EDWARD BATES."

"The likenesses, the grouping, and the surroundings all seem to me to be very good and to make an admirable representation of the persons, the place, and the occasion. Yours truly,

"M. BLAIR."

This is a picture for all time, and should be in every loyal household in the land.

Gentlemanly canvassers will wait upon those of our citizens who have not the time to call and examine the engraving NOW ON EXHIBITION.

T. B. PUGH,
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General Agent for Philadelphia

N. B. Persons at a distance can have copies forwarded by Express, carefully boxed, free of charge 6 12tus2t4p

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MINISTERS disabled from public service, PASTORS whose salary is inadequate for support, STUDENTS who wish healthful and remunerative employment for vacations, and ACCREDITED BOOK AGENTS, will find this valuable work in demand. In it is combined all the elements of Worship, Praise, Prayer, and reading God's Word. 6 12tustu3t

THE "PICKWICK PARTY.

A GROUP OF LITTLE CHICKENS.

After an Oil Painting, by A. F. Tait.

This Chromo is the most popular Picture of the season, and is so perfect a fac simile of the excellent original, that it requires a practised eye to detect a difference.

Size 10x14, in Polished Walnut Frames, $7 25.

Startling Miracle. Invisible Photographs, 4 in a pack, for 25 cents, sent by mail everywhere, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to the trade. Send your orders to

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A NEW ERA IN HORSE TRAINING.

HORSE TRAINING MADE EASY!

A NEW AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF TEACHING AND EDUCATING THE HORSE,

BY ROBERT ELLINGS, V. S.

Author of the "Horse and his Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine, and Poultry," etc., etc.

With numerous illustrations, cloth. Price $1·25.

This popular author, who has made the Horse his life long study, and whose wonderful power over him is shown in the readiness with which he makes a willing subject of the most intractable, has at last consented to make his system public. It is so simple and withal harmonizes so thoroughly with the nature of this noble and useful animal that a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age may handle and break the wildest one to harness in a very short time.

IT TELLS YOU—

How to break a kicking horse.
How to break a baulky horse.
How to break a halter puller
How to break pulling on the bit.
How to break a horse afraid of a buffalo.
How to teach a horse tricks.
How to drive by the whip, without bridle, bit or reins.
How to make him trot honest.
How to shoe a horse
How to make him stand for shoeing.
How to make him stand to be curried
How to make him back well.
How to make him stand while getting into a carriage
How to halter a colt alone.
How to make a colt follow you
How to bit colts without biting harness.
How to teach a horse to make a bow.
How to teach him to kiss you
How to teach him to shake hands.
How to teach him to waltz, etc., etc.

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Agents wanted everywhere for its sale

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DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer

"SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40, and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10·40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2·40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9rp wa

THE TEETH.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

AN AMUSING STORY,

By One who Visited the Colton Dental Association.

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us up through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'all very fine' to enter this pleasant reception room, but the studio beyond the folding doors—'ay, there's the rub!' But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying friends (the fair face of one assumes the hue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.

"Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, engaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouthpiece of a villainous looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grand measures and long-drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong yet painless wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to the sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the assistants behind the chair. We rise a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator fifteen molars and incisors—a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

"MARY N. ROCKWELL."

DR. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or "Laughing Gas," for more than twenty years past and originated its anæsthetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1863. Since then we have administered it to over

15 000 PATIENTS,
15 000 PATIENTS,

without a single failure to produce insensibility to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the gas, which is so incident to chloroform and ether.

Every one of these 15 000 patients have signed a certificate scroll that the operation was painless and pleasant. We can extract from ten to fifteen teeth with one dose of gas.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer:—

PHILADELPHIA.

Casper Souder, Ed.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham
Horace Fascett,	Mrs. Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher
Rev. A. Paul,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting.
Rev. Alex. J. Hamilton	Mrs. H. B. Weaver.
George H. Stuart.	Miss Callie B Lewis,
William Warnock,	Mrs. F. E. Belding
Rev George Brinkhurst.	Mrs James J. Allen,
Charles F. Bicknel,	Mrs. Clara G. Ralston,
George B. L. Clay, M. D,	Mrs. E. S. Davis
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs R. L. Rutter,
E. A. Turpin,	Miss Anna Moore
John Berry,	Miss Carrie Cox.
Wm. J., son of Dr. Gursey.	Mrs. E. K. Eisenbrey,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs. Dr. Benner,
George H Mitchell, M. D.	Mrs. Seth B. Slocum,
Aug. L. Bournonville, M D	Mrs. J. M. Bradford.
F. C. Wilcox (3 years old),	Miss Fannie Knowles,
J. G. Mitchell,	Miss Maggie Pancoast,
D. W. F. Rivemes,	Mrs. T. M. Moore,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Mrs Hannah Phillips,
John S. Crombinger,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
J. E. Bailey.	Mrs Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Thomas S. Harrison.	Mrs Anna Taylor,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Miss Marv M. Mitchell,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,	Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
Alexander G. Cattell,	Miss Rebecca W. Attemus,

NEW YORK.

C. B. Ingersen, U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs Rev. H. Loomis.
John B. Johnston, M. D.	Mrs. George Chesterman.
F. Hollick M. D.	Mrs Carrie Bodine.
H. C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
B. L. Wait, Dentist.	Mrs. S. M Beard.
E. D. Roble U. S. N.	Mrs. Ellie P. Allison.
N. W. Kingsley, Dentist.	Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.	Mrs. C. W. Adams
Rev. Dr. Babbitt	Mrs. George H. Norton.
Rev. D. H. Emerson.	Mrs. James H. Mills.
Richard C. Dean M. D., U. S. N.	Mrs Rev. William Mettle.
John J. Mitchell, M. D.	And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.	

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following of which are specimens:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*

"Came from Hudson—would come from England."

"I thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."

"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend the Nitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but was decidedly refreshed afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

But it will be asked does it destroy all pain? Is the gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects afterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart disease inhale it with safety? We answer it does destroy all pain; it is pleasant to breate—no bad effects, such as depression or reaction, follow; it is safe for those having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed we have had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas? The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, to Dr. Colton, speaks for itself:—

No. 14 East Sixteenth street,
New York, December 22, 1865.

To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years.

The value of as safe anæsthetic agent, which can be used without anticipation of danger to the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity and I have related thus much to its action in my own cases in the belief that if similar favorable results are met with by others, the nitrous oxide gas will supersede all other anæsthetics now in use. J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc. etc.

TESTIMONY FROM DR. GRISCOM.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1865.

Having occasion recently to undergo a minor surgical operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anæsthetic effect of nitrous oxide gas, administered by Dr. G. Q. COLTON. I found it perfectly satisfactory. I was put into a sound sleep in a few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing of the wound were completed. While looking for the incisions to begin, I found they had all been done. JOHN H. GRISCOM,
Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be inferred from the following

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted. After examining the teeth, we administered the gas, and when she fell asleep the tooth was extracted. On waking she spit out the blood, and in a few minutes was asked to vacate the chair for another patient, and take a seat at the table. Not offering to pay, we, as a gentle reminder, asked her to add her name to our scroll. "What!" said the lady, when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes!

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance assures us that Dr. COLTON, whose office is in the Cooper Institute has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain. * * * We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception."

Our price for extracting is $2 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth.

OFFICES:

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PHILADELPHIA.

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.
No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.
No. 161 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI.
No. 87 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS. [6 12

EDWIN HALL & CO.

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WOULD INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

Who are preparing for the Watering Places or other Summer Resorts, to their

LARGE VARIETY OF NOVELTIES

IN

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

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EDWIN HALL & CO.,

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ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR STOCK

OF

SILK BASQUES,

AND

MANTILLAS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices

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O'BRIEN'S NATIONAL PRIZE CONCERT,

WILL BE HELD

AT THE RINK,

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

This Hall being the largest in the city, will accommodate all who wish to attend. Immediately after the Concert the drawing will take place, when

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In Valuable Prizes, including

$23,000 IN MONEY,

Will be given to the Ticket holders.

ONLY 100,000 TICKETS AND 25,000 PRIZES,

BEING ONE CHANCE IN FOUR.

The first prize is

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.

The Drawing will positively take place at the time mentioned. The Prizes are all purchased, and will be delivered immediately after the Concert, and a full statement of the drawing and list of the winning numbers will be sent to every ticket-holder. Parties whose numbers appear on the list, will forward their tickets at once, with full directions for shipping goods or moneys, I have published

A NEW BOOK

Containing a full list of prizes, describing how the prizes will be drawn and how parties not in the city are to send for them and, indeed, answering every question about the Concert, besides containing much other valuable information, which I will send FREE OF CHARGE to every one buying a ticket and inclosing five cents to pay postage.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

I WILL SEND

For $4·50.....	5 Tickets.	For $26·00.....	30 Tickets
7 50.....	8 do	35 00.....	40 do
10·50.....	12 do	43·00.....	50 do
17 50.....	20 do	86·00.....	100 do
21 50.....	25 do		

Money can be sent at my risk by Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter. Always send your full name, State, County and Post Office.

ORDER TICKETS EARLY.

At this time, June 1 not over Fifteen Thousand Tickets remain unsold, and this number will soon be exhausted. Money received after the Tickets are all sold will be promptly returned.

M. O'BRIEN,
No. 122 DEARBORN Street,
CHICAGO.

REFERENCES.

William Schaus, New York City.
L. Prang & Co., Boston, Mass.
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SUMMER TRAVEL.

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels,

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3·20 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

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IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuthsu4p

BRITISH INVASION OF VERMONT.

The British Troops Across the Line—Statement of Colonel Livingston, United States Army, on the Subject—An American Woman Shot by the British—The Fenian Prisoners at St. John's Maltreated, Etc.

ST. ALBANS, June 11.—The sworn statements of George W. White, of North Cambridge, and Bernard Manning, of Sommerville, Mass., to the effect that the British crossed the line and captured Fenian stragglers, are corroborated. Hart's statement that one man was killed on this side of the line needs confirmation. The whole number of Fenians captured was seventeen, five of whom were of Captain Grace's company, of Lowell.

Colonel Livingston, United States Army, in his report to Major Gibson, does not positively deny the crossing, but it is his impression that they did not. The following is the substance of Colonel Livingston's report to Major Gibson:—He states that he had his men stationed about five yards on this side of the line. There remained behind a considerable number of straggling Fenians upon the Canadian side of the line after the withdrawing of the main forces, and these men evidently remained for the purpose of plundering. Some of them stationed themselves on the road, and prevented citizens from crossing either way.

During the afternoon they were charged upon by a company of Canadian cavalry, upon whom the Fenians fired, and then, throwing away their muskets, endeavored to get upon the American side of the line. Some of them succeeded in reaching it, but others took to the woods, and one was captured by the British. As the cavalry neared the United States troops they were compelled to rein in, otherwise all of the Fenians would have been taken. The Fenians only reached the line a few yards in advance of the English troops. Colonel Livingston reports that the main body of the Fenians were quiet and orderly; but the few who remained did so purposely to pillage. The stragglers were loaded with spoils, which Colonel Livingston took possession of, and which will be returned, so far as possible, to the proper owners. The goods are now in the hands of responsible citizens on the American side, and will be given up to parties proving property.

John Reynolds, of Chelsea, Mass.; John McGeary, of Boston; and Captain Kennedy, 3d Cavalry, saw Thomas Madden shot by citizens of Canada on the other side of the line, and saw him pursued and captured on this side of the line, on Saturday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock. The man who had his hand cut off was a member of Captain Grace's company, from Lowell.

The number of prisoners captured by the Canadians from General Spear's command is reported to be sixteen. Mrs. Eccles, an American woman, the wife of John Eccles, at whose house General Spear established his headquarters while at Camp Sweeney, Canada, was shot dead last night by a British soldier on her way to a well to draw water. The Canadians, suspicious that Fenians were still lurking about that vicinity, and imagining that some were concealed in the house, set a strong guard around the house, and when Mrs. Eccles attempted to cross the field to the well she was challenged. Not answering, she was mistaken for a Fenian and shot dead. She was a native of Massachusetts. Her husband is an Irish Canadian. While General Spear occupied their premises as headquarters all purchases from them were paid in cash.

Two companies 3d Artillery, United States regulars, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five men, under command of Colonel Wildrick, left here at noon to-day for Malone.

A well-known citizen, residing in Vermont, near Canada, named Mullooney, has made affidavit that he saw British troops on the American side of the boundary line capturing Fenians, and carrying them back to Canada. Mullooney's veracity is vouched for by ex-Governor Smith and other responsible citizens.

The Fenian prisoners were carried from St. Armand through St. John's for Montreal this morning. They were strongly guarded, and subjected to many rude taunts and insults from the Canadians. One boy was badly maltreated. Nine hundred British troops went into St. John's this morning from Montreal. It is the impression that the prisoners will be tried, and either shot or hung.

Colonel O'Neill arrived to-night and has had consultations with Generals Sweeney and Spear and other Fenian officers. At a general meeting of officers this afternoon General Sweeney made a feeling address, which was cordially responded to by all the officers present.

General Meade, Major Gibson, and other United States officers are still here, watching the interests of the Government.

General Sweeney's examination will be fixed in a day or two. The question of international comity and neutrality may be discussed in a novel and interesting form.

Terrible Catastrophe — Seven Children Killed and Nine Wounded.

From the Charleston Courier, June 7.

One of the most heart-rending and appaling catastrophes which we have ever been called upon to record occurred at the village of Bamberg, on the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad, seventy-six miles from Charleston, between three and four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, by which nearly every family of that village has been thrown into the deepest gloom and mourning. The scene of this distressing occurrence was about three hundred yards from the depot, in a two-story frame building, known as Allen Lodge of Freemasons, lately used as a school-house by Mr. Robert Seabrook and his sister, the former having charge of the male, and the latter of the female department.

Into this building some eighteen of the scholars, boys and girls, had assembled about three o'clock for the purpose of joining in a festive party given by the young misses to their youthful male friends. While in the act of spreading a table with refreshments, candies, cakes, etc., the building was struck by a violent gale of wind or tornado from the west, which passed over the village, taking a north-easterly direction, sweeping trees, fences, and everything else before it. The chimney was carried away at the same time that the roof was rent asunder. An attempt was made by George W. Patrick, one of the older boys, to open the door, but that was found to be so jammed as to defy removal. Another of the youths, Charles Stewart, then proposed to escape by the windows, and jumped out for the purpose of assisting the others, when the whole building fell, killing young Stewart and five others instantly, and wounding ten others, one of whom expired shortly after reaching home. The following are the names and ages of the killed:—

Master Angus M. Brabbham, aged 15 years, son of Major J. J. Brabbham; Miss Hattie Brabbham, aged 14 years, daughter of Hampton Brabbham, Esq.; Master Charles Stewart, aged 16 years, son of Hansford Stewart, Esq.; Miss Urbanna Rentz, aged 10 years, daughter of Mrs. Emma Rentz, lately removed from Orangeburg; Miss Euphrasia Hoffman, aged 15 years, daughter of E. G. Hoffman, Esq.; Master Ellmore Sanders, aged 16 years, son of Jabez Sanders, Esq.; Master Charles Simmons, aged 6 years, son of A. E. Simmons, Esq. The following are the names of the wounded:—George W. Patrick, severely; James Rennett, severely; Miss Annie Rennett, severely; Miss Sallie Brabbham, severely; Miss Julia Slater, severely; Miss Hoffman, severely; Thos. Rivers, severely; and two others slightly, whose names we did not learn. Only two of the party escaped entirely unhurt.

Most of those who were saved were found where they had crept under the school benches upon which the timbers had rested after the falling of the building.

The bodies of both the living and the dead were either covered or wedged in between the heavy timbers, and required the use of axes to release them.

—General Joseph E. Johnston is to receive $6000 salary as President of the Alabama and East Tennessee Railroad.

—Three persons have been sent to jail at Columbus, Miss., for safe keeping, who are charged with firing and attempting to burn the town of Meridian.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*A New Way to Pay Old Debts* belongs to the Shakespearian age. The play, in power, in distinct delineation of character, has Shakespearian genius. The language is full of the quaint force and poetic imagery of the Elizabethan age. "Sir Giles Overreach" is a new revelation of Booth's genius—the greatest and most artistic of all we have seen. The stupendous villany, so intense, so utterly remorseless, becomes so imposing as to wrench forth admiration even while we are shuddering. Booth gave all the power of Lucifer to the character—all the fearlessness. Yet, after all, he was but a man of the world trampling down all obstacles for one ambition—the meanest of all—rank and aggrandizement; and, after all his plots and schemes, a mere child defeats him. Booth's expression of face was appalling as it expressed the contending passions which swayed him; the changes in his manner wonderful, but in the last act, where all is over, where he is foiled, Booth rose to what, according to the Greeks, is the grandest effect of tragedy—terror. The very audience shrunk from the tornado of passion, stopped only by the terrific visitation of paralysis, which brought the taunting, ruthless, remorseless bold, bad man to the dust. Never was this horrible visitation presented in its truthfulness and distortion as Booth represented it. Truly Booth has genius, truly he is an artist and never was he more fully appreciated than last night. This evening he will play "Hamlet" for the twentieth time.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Ettie Henderson was warmly received by her friends and the public last night. She plays to-night *Satan in Paris*, with other entertainments.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Pearson produced great effect in "Robert Brierly" last evening. Mr. Pearson's fine legitimate acting will do much to change the character of this house, which has now become one of the best places of resort in the city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

TEUTONIC FESTIVALS.—Yesterday was devoted to amusements by our German population, and lager beer and Rhine wine flowed plenteously, as usual on such occasions, but we observed but few intoxicated persons, which is not usual when Americans congregate in large bodies. These Sængerfests are simply held to revive the recollection of Faderland. Early in the morning large numbers repaired to Washington Retreat, where they spent the day in innocent diversions. A similar scene was presented at Smith's Island, where Mr. Lakemyer had made preparations to make his guests comfortable. There was music (both vocal and instrumental) during the course of the day, and the island was visited by great numbers, especially in the afternoon and evening. This, conducted upon the excellent principles adopted at present, will be a popular place of resort during the summer. Mr. Lakemyer gives it his own personal supervision, and sees to it that perfect order is observed in all the departments. No improprieties of any kind are permitted.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—Some weeks ago we published a minute description of Mr. Carpenter's great national picture of our martyred President reading his Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet. An exquisite steel engraving, by A. H. Richie, of New York, has just been issued by the Derby & Miller Publishing Company, and Mr. T. B. Pugh, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, has been selected as the agent for this city. The correctness of the painting is vouched for by the certificates of Secretaries Seward, Stanton, Welles, and all who were present in that memorable conclave. The city will be thoroughly canvassed, so as to give all an opportunity to secure a copy of this fine work of art. It will be disposed of only to subscribers, and as it is placed at an exceedingly low price, it should meet with a large sale. Every family should desire to have it in their possession.

AN INTERESTING FESTIVAL.—The ladies connected with the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, Camden, New Jersey, will commence a Strawberry and Floral Festival this evening, 12th instant, in a spacious and pleasant tent, situated on Federal street, above Fourth. The interior of the structure is tastefully decorated with various floral devices, among which a large bouquet, some eight feet high, formed of the most elegant and fragrant flowers, is a prominent object. Several articles will be voted for during the continuance of the festival, conspicuous among which are a full regalia of the United American Mechanics, and a silver-mounted base ball bat. Our city friends will find this a pleasant evening excursion at this season, and we cordially recommend this meritorious occasion to their patronage.

AN UNMITIGATED NUISANCE.—A citizen can scarcely walk a few squares without being compelled to wait several times to allow a long train of carriages and wagons to pass along the sidewalk. Should a person attempt to pass quickly, the chances are ten to one that he will, as a gentleman was this morning at Second and Chesnut streets, be splashed with mud from head to foot. This practice of driving vehicles without any intervening space is directly contrary to the city ordinance, and the police officers are often derelict in their duties for not strictly enforcing the salutary restrictions. The right of the crossing belongs to foot passengers, not to wagons, though many drivers will, doubtless, have to pay the fine before they practically act on this judicial decision.

THE GRAND FAIR AT CONCERT HALL.—Last evening was a memorable day for the Methodist Church of this city. For many days the congregations have been busy preparing goods for the opening. Their efforts were beautifully apparent last night in the richly decorated departments, and in the tables that groaned beneath the weight of the many offerings. A fine band was present, and the thousands present for hours promenaded past the offerings of the various churches. The opening address of Bishop Simpson was a peculiarly felicitous and humorous one. The inauguration was as it deserves to be—a perfect success.

ROBBERY OF A COLORED VETERAN.—On Saturday morning a colored man, belonging to Mercersburg, Pa., who had served over three years in the army at the front, came to this city for work. Not familiar with the streets, he was conducted to a house which he cannot now describe. Here his trunk was broken open on Sunday morning; $165 and a new suit of clothes were stolen. Cornelius Brown, a white man, was discovered attempting to escape with the clothing. He was pursued and arrested at Sixth and Chestnut streets. He was held in $1500 to answer the charge of larceny by Alderman Beitler.

CUNNING TRICK OF A SNEAK THIEF.—The dwelling No. 1828 Spruce street was yesterday being repainted and refitted. In the morning a man stepped into the entry, and doffing his coat spoke to the servant girl about being ready to paint the whole house. Suspecting nothing, she allowed him to join the painters above. He did so, and as he there rambled about the door locks they thought him a locksmith. He managed to pass unobserved into a servant's room, and to burst open a trunk. He stole fifty-nine dollars in cash, a gold ring, a couple of gold studs, and a lot of small articles, and escaped undetected with his plunder.

DEMISE OF A JOURNALIST.—It is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Benjamin Mifflin, which occurred on Sunday evening, at his late residence, S. Twenty-first street. Mr. Mifflin was sixty-nine years of age. In early life he was a partner with the Hon. Simon Cameron, in the publication of the Doylestown *Democrat*, and afterwards for several years was one of the publishers of the *Daily Pennsylvanian*. Mr. Mifflin was an excellent gentleman, and leaves many friends who will delight in doing honor to his memory.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY IN A TAVERN.—John Puzer and Theodore Baker, in company with two others, were carousing yesterday in a tavern in Poplar street, near Twelfth. Becoming drunken with the fiery liquor dealt out to them they assaulted the landlord and his wife and severely beat them. The two individuals named above were arrested and held to answer the charges of assault and battery and malicious mischief.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FAIR, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—This Fair commenced last evening, and was very fully attended, almost too much so for comfort. It will continue during the whole of the present week, with constant additions to the stock in trade. Those who wish to visit this exhibition of articles can take the Market street cars to Thirty-ninth street, thence to Walnut, where they are upon the spot.

NO HONOR AMONG THIEVES.—Last evening a festive company gathered at the dwelling No. 1221 Poplar street. Among those present were a squad of four persons who, taking advantage of the gaieties of the occasion, found their way to the upper stories. One of the gang, Andrew Long, was caught while attempting to abscond with a quantity of clothing, but his companions all escaped. He was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Bowman.

A NUISANCE.—An inlet situated at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Swain has been choked up for this week past, and a green scum has collected on the surface of the water. In these days when the advent of an epidemic is dreaded by many, the highway authorities cannot be too vigilant in all measures affecting the health of the residents of all sections of our city.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—Subscriptions are solicited to procure uniforms for Company E 192d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who are about to reorganize, and intend participating in the celebration on the coming 4th of July. This company was credited to the Thirteenth Ward, and were the means of filling up the quota in the last draft. The officers intend to make the company permanent; it is to be attached to Colonel William B Thomas' Regiment, now being reorganized. Subscriptions received at this office.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—In every community there is a class of men who are too lazy to work for a living, too afraid of the punishments of the law to become daring criminals, and yet who will violate the dictates of humanity without the least compunction. Among these latter may be classed those who sell their vile liquor compounds to young boys. Yesterday one thus offending, Frederick Lesser, of No. 1635 Ridge avenue, was committed by Alderman Fitch.

CAUTION TO STOREKEEPERS.—The police officers on the night patrol frequently find the doors of stores upon their beats left entirely unfastened. Were it not for their patient efforts night after night, in carefully protecting these heedless merchants, the proprietors would find their shelves well nigh empty by morning. Last night, within a few squares on Market street, three stores were found unsecured, offering temptations to would-be burglars.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—
The room was large, the fixtures trig,
The berries plenty, fresh, and big,
With rich cream to dilute;
But some one said the ladies' lips
In hue and sweetness did eclipse
The choicest of the fruit
Their beaux, of course, then looked their best,
For TOWER HALL each one had dressed
In a becoming suit.

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " ... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

HYGIENIC WINE—
A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.
SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,
the Great Imported Tonic, Aromatic.
It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.
All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain-work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.
IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.
We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest, most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED Tonic; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, May 1, 1866 and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the body; for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as Dr. Jayne's Alterative. Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, etc., are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach; operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequalled by anything in the whole Materia Medica. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—This celebrated dressing for the hair is pretty; it is cheap; it is durable, and *see what it will do!*
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft, and glossy.
It prevents hair turning grey and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
Sold by all druggists. Try it.

STOKES & CO.,
STOKES & CO.,
READY-MADE FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.
READY-MADE FIRST CLASS CLOTHING.
ONE PRICE,
ONE PRICE,
No. 824 CHESNUT ST., UNDER THE CONTINENTAL.
No. 824 CHESNUT ST., UNDER THE CONTINENTAL.

THE LADIES IN THEIR SOVEREIGN CAPACITY as judges of emotional enjoyment, have decided that no perfume in existence produces the same delicious sensations as are experienced while inhaling the exquisite fragrance of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."—*New York Dispatch.*

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box

MATTING AND CARPETS cut, altered, and laid. The work done when desired, *no delay*. Those who have been disappointed would do well to send their orders to W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Any style Photograph you desire executed superbly and tastefully finished at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Obtain at moderate prices superior pictures

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

FEATHERS.—Superior feathers for bolsters and pillows, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order, and old mattresses repaired at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING renovated and made over at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7-30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DIXEY—TAYLOR.—At the Parsonage of the Rising Sun M. E. Church, by Rev. T. W. Maclary, June 5, 1866, Mr. WILLIAM F. DIXEY to Miss MARY E TAYLOR, both of the city of Philadelphia.

STOKES—WOOD.—At New York, on Thursday, May 31, by the Rev. Samuel Carlile, C. EUGENE STOKES, of this city, to CARRIE K. WOOD, daughter of Peter Mood, Esq., of New York.

RODGERS—McKNIGHT.—June 7, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. J. McLeod, Mr. JOHN J RODGERS to Miss MAGGIE McKNIGHT, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DONON.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH DONON, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 131 Otter street. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

GRIFFIN.—On the 9th instant, ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, aged 30 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 2 Bayfree place, Pine, above Sixth, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

HERTZOG.—On the evening of the 9th instant, ANN, relict of the late Peter Hertzog.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1502 Arch street, on Wednesday morning, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUNTER.—On First day evening, MARY HUNTER, aged 61 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Alice Hunter, No. 721 West street, near Nineteenth and Coates, on Fifth-day, 14th of Sixth month, at 9 o'clock.

MIFFLIN.—On the 10th instant, BENJAMIN MIFFLIN, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, A. Y. M., and the Typographical Society, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 248 S. Twenty-first street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MALLEABLE IRON SCREW CLAMPS FOR Cabinet Makers, Joiners, and other Mechanics—six sizes in stock at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LOCK STRIKES AND PLATES FOR RIM and Mortise Locks and Latches—a general variety of Keys, Locks, Lock Furniture, Door Bells and Fixtures, and other Locksmiths' and Bell-hangers' Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BAKE, BREAD, AND FRYING PANS, Boilers, Saucepans, Tea kettles, Gridirons, Cake-griddles, Waffle-irons, and other Housekeeping Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS FOR LADIES, IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF THEO. H. McCALLA, At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium, 5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY. RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 439 CHESNUT STREET, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA. Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Purchase of Certain Lots of Ground.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to all that lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the south side of Cherry street, east of Eleventh street, in the Tenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Cherry street sixty-six feet, and extending southward of that breadth in depth eighty-eight feet to Academy street, and if he approve of the same to have a conveyance prepared to the city of Philadelphia of said lot of ground and premises in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment by the said city of an annual ground rent of eight hundred and forty dollars to be charged thereon.
Section 2. That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to the lot of ground on the east side of Seventeenth street, and extending from Wood to Carlton streets, in the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on Seventeenth street ninety-nine feet three inches, and in depth along Wood and Carlton streets seventy-three feet eight inches, and if he approve the same, to have a conveyance prepared to the city of Philadelphia of said lot of ground in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment by the said city of an annual ground rent of six hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-five cents to be charged thereon.
Section 3. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to affix the corporate seal of the city of Philadelphia to such deeds as may be necessary to reserve the ground rent to the grantors respectively of said lots of ground, pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of this ordinance.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 12 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FRUITS, NUTS, SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

Oranges and Lemons, Messina.
Paper Shell and Bordeaux Almonds.
Sardines, half and quarter boxes.
Marseilles Olive Oil, quarts and pints.
Nespariel Superfine Capers.
Spanish and French Olives, in kegs and glass.
English Pickles, Sauces, and Mustard.
American Pickles, in barrels and glass.
Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce, quarts and pints.
English Mushroom and Walnut Catsup.
Worcestershire and Lucknow Sauce.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.
Zante and Patras Currants, and Citron.
French, Turkey, and Imperial Prunes.
Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.
Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.
Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.
The richest Salad Oil received from France.

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,
6 5 tuths 7 1§
No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 26 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

REFRIGERATORS
PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.
2000 REFRIGERATORS. ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS, just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city, which will be sold wholesale and retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. ANDERSON,
6 8 1mrp No. 126 DOCK Street, below Second.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, June 12.

Suffering in the Palmetto State.

The Government has reports of great expected suffering in Sotuh Carolina for want of food, unless speedy relief is afforded. In the district of Chesterfield almost everything eatable has been exhausted. The planters have neither cash nor credit to purchase supplies, and the freedmen are abandoning the plantations to go in quest of employment where they can get food.

Johnson on Davis.

President Johnson is in favor of paroling Jeff. Davis to await trial.

Government Advertising.

The Government advertising in this city, under the late act of Congress giving it to the two papers having the largest *bona fide* paid circulation, was awarded to-day to the *Star* and *Chronicle*. The *Star* showed a daily circulation of 7715; the *Chronicle* 5030; and the *Intelligencer* 3233.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee will not complete their revision and examination of the Tax bill before the last of the week.

Latest Fenian News.

BUFFALO, June 12.—A grand mass meeting of Fenians will be held at St. James Hall, this evening. The meeting is occasioned primarily by the introduction of the resolution in Congress yesterday, to instruct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the neutrality act of 1818. This action gives new life to the Fenian movement, and a very enthusiastic meeting is expected. The Fenian Senator Scanlan, of Chicago, arrived here yesterday. The revolutionary committee of the Irish Republic have published a stirring appeal to the Irish of Buffalo, and to all lovers of republican liberty. The following is an abstract:—

"Let the Irish citizens in particular send in commissary stores, such as bread, meat, coffee, sugar, etc.—just what each man would like at home. We want all the money we can raise for other purposes. What these purposes are the people can guess. Let no person imagine that the cause is defeated, or that men who have sworn to free their native land, or die, will abandon their cause because a few over-zealous officials have placed some obstacles in our way. The voice of the great American people is at last heard in the halls of Congress—not from a single individual, but from representatives of thirty millions, and true to their natural instincts they have raised their voices for the oppressed. God bless them! They will rouse many an anxious spirit throughout the world, and make tyrants tremble on their throne as the cry goes forth:—'America is the defender of liberty!' Let the people take heart throughout the land, call meetings, pass resolutions, and pledge their support to men who inscribe upon their banners 'Universal liberty.' Be patient, but work! work! Collect money, have your men ready, and when the cry of battle goes forth, let them come as individuals, if they cannot come as companies or regiments."

A large number of Fenians from Malone have arrived here, having been furnished with transportation from there to Buffalo by General Meade. Our citizens are beginning to feel uneasy at the collection of such a large body of Fenians here, though they have behaved extremely well so far.

General Barry, late yesterday afternoon, received authority to give transportation to the Fenians who desire to go further West and could not pay their passage, on their giving their parole not to attempt the invasion of Canada. We understand very few availed themselves of the offer.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Senate.

A motion to print nine thousand copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents was referred to the Committee on Printing.

A bill to provide for the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau was passed.

A bill making appropriations for repairing and improving the public works in different sections of the country was passed.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) from the Printing Committe, reported a resolution for printing 50,000 copies of the reconstruction report. Passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.), from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report back, with amendments, the Senate bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine, or glyoein oil, but Mr. Jenckes objected.

On motion of Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the consideration of the resolution of the New York Legislature relative to the payment of the militia of 1812, and the claim of George Cottingham, and they were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with amendments the Senate joint resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and bounties, pensions, and allowances to their heirs. The amendments were agreed to, and the joint resolution as amended was passed.

Mr. McKuer (Cal.) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to John Reesland $2100 for flour furnished the Indians.

Mr. Bidwell (Cal.) introduced a bill granting lands to the State of California, to aid in the construction of a certain wagon road for military and postal purposes. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hart (N. Y.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for legalizing marriages in the District. Read three times and passed.

It provides that all colored persons in the district who, previous to their actual emancipation, have undertaken and agreed to occupy the relation to each other of husband and wife, and who recognize that relation as still existing, whether the rites of marriage have been celebrated before them or not, shall be deemed husband and wife, and their children shall be held to be legitimate.

Mr Delano (Ohio) introduced a bill amendatory of the Naval Appropriation bill of this session. He explained that a section of that bill repealing a section of the act of 1835 had the effect of increasing the pay of navy officers from twenty to thirty per cent., equal to $1,300,000 annually, and said that neither House had any idea of doing anything of the kind. If the pay of navy officers ought to be increased, it ought to be done openly and knowingly.

Mr Le Blond and Pike objecting to its consideration at present, the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) presented the memorial and resolution of the General Assembly of Florida relative to the direct tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Murder Cases—Failing of a Wall, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The case of John Clare, indicted for the murder of Grove, has again been removed to the Baltimore County Court.

No clue has yet been found to the murderers of David White and the attempted murderers of his daughter and grandson. It is hoped the two latter will recover.

A wall fell this morning at the tearing down of buildings on Charles street, for a new Masonic temple, killing one workman.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Illinois Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 97½; Reading, 109½; Hudson River, 110; Canton Company, 58½; Virginia 6s, 67½; Missouri 6s 80; Erie, 62; Western Union Telegraph Company, 60; United States Coupons 6s, 1881, 110½; do. 1862, 102½; do 1865, 102½; Ten-forties, 96½; Treasury Seven-thirties, 102⅝@102¾; Gold, 138¼.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Flour is quiet. Wheat firm. Corn firm and scarce; white, $1 04; yellow, $1 02. Oats dull at 78c. Provisions quiet and inactive, but mess firm. Sugar firm. Whisky dull at $2 31@2 31½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 10-40s..... 96½
$2000 Phil. & E 6s.... 91
$4000 Lehigh V bs... 91¼
$5000 U S 7-30s Aug 105½
$2000 Reading m 7-30s 93
9 sh Far & M Bk..123½
200 sh Cata pf....b30 28½
400 sh do.....s15 28½
150 sh do.....2d 28½
5 sh Mech Bk..... 31
4 sh do..... 31
900 sh Dalzell.....15-16
25 sh Hest'v. R..... 19
100 sh 13th & 15th b30 22
100 sh Ph & E....s10 30½
100 sh do.....2d 30½
100 sh do.....2d 30½
50 sh Del Div..... 53½
200 sh St Nch Coal..c 2½
100 sh N Central.... 42½
50 sh Hazleton..... 58
100 sh Reading..s10 54½
100 sh do.....51·81
100 sh Ocean..... 6½

SECOND BOARD

500 sh Ocean..... 6½
500 sh do..... 6½
100 sh do.....s60 6½
100 sh Read.....s10 54½
200 sh do.....b30 54½
100 sh Ph & E.....c 30½
500 sh Catawissa pf.. 26½
100 sh do.....b5 26½
76 sh Penna R..... 54½

Important to Ship Captains.

RESTORATION OF NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CAPTURED BY THE REBEL PIRATE "SHENANDOAH."

The Navy Department announces that shipmasters or owners, whose chronometers were captured by the Anglo-Rebel crusier *Shenandoah*, can obtain them by filing certificates of ownership at the office of T. S. Negus & Co., Chronometer makers to the U. S. Navy, No. 100 Wall street, New York City. When the *Shenandoah* was surrendered at Liverpool, Captain Waddell turned over to the British authorities fifty-one chronometers and a number of sextants, and other nautical instruments, which our Consul forwarded to the United States to be returned to the original owners.

The list of owners furnished by Waddell seems to be incomplete, as several shipmasters have laid claim to instruments not mentioned in his list, which they assert were taken from their vessels by order of Capt. Waddell. It is possible that he may

OUR NEW NAVY YARD.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DEPOT FOR IRON-CLADS.

Speeches of Hon. M. Russell Thayer and Hon. Charles O'Neill.

Yesterday we published the speeches of Hon. W. D. Kelley and Hon. Leonard Myers in favor of League Island. To-day we present the speeches of Messrs. Thayer and O'Neill.

SPEECH OF MR. THAYER.

The delegation from Philadelphia has already occupied a very large, an unusually large, share of the time of the House on this bill; but it should be remembered that this question excites very considerable interest in the city of Philadelphia—an interest which has its foundation not in any sordid or unworthy motive, but simply in a desire to promote the general welfare. The people of Philadelphia believe, as regards the particular enterprise which is now the subject of consideration, the interests of Philadelphia are coincident with those of the nation. Philadelphia does not come here for the purpose of asking a special favor at the hands of the national Government. She is not here, sir, to beg for a measure which will conduce to her own aggrandizement. She has offered this valuable property to the Government under the conviction that its acceptance by the government would promote the welfare of the general Government. It is true that some incidental benefits would result to the city of Philadelphia from the adoption of this measure. By the removal of the existing navy yard it would very largely add to the commercial dockage of the city.

It would incidentally conduce to the benefit of the city of Philadelphia by eventually bringing into existence a large amount of property, which would contribute to the payment of her local burdens by the taxation of property which is now exempt from it. It would be a benefit to Philadelphia by adding new sources of industry and thrift to those which already engage the labors and attention of the seven hundred thousand souls that dwell within her happy confines.

But those motives are not selfish. No man can characterize those motives as unworthy. They are motives founded in the public welfare and benefit; and it the measure which is the subject of agitation is found to be, as it is alleged by those who are most conversant with the facts, one which will benefit the nation at large, I suppose that no man will deduce any argument against the expediency of the adoption of that measure from the fact that the city of Philadelphia may derive an incidental benefit from the establishment of this great work within her borders.

Sir, I disclaim, on the part of the city of Philadelphia, any motives less worthy than those to which I have referred. She has never, either by her Representatives or in any other manner, advocated any national measure upon the footing of her own private special benefit. Her devotion to the national interest is traditional. It commenced with the first inspiration of national life, and it has continued with unabated vigor and with unsullied purity through all the chances and changes which have characterized the period that has intervened between that day and the present. No, sir. I spurn the imputation of any selfish purpose on the part of the city of Philadelphia or her citizens in advocating the passage of this measure.

What originally, I suppose, suggested the feasibility and the desirableness of this measure was the fact of the insufficient capacity of the existing navy yard at Philadelphia. The present navy yard occupies an area of some fifteen acres of ground, a space which for many years past has been found to be entirely inadequate for the purposes of the yard. The city has grown compactly down to the navy yard, whereas when it was originally established the yard was at a considerable distance from the city proper.

The navy yard now, to a certain extent, obstructs the growth of our city on its southern line, for it cuts off the water front. Upon the southern line of the city of Philadelphia this property upon which the old navy yard is situated has in process of time, by the approach of the city, which now completely envelopes it, become of great value, and it was supposed that it could be made of interest to the national Government to remove the existing yard from its present site to League Island.

The obvious advantage of such a removal would be this:—In the first place, the Government of the United States could sell the old Navy Yard property for a very large sum of money, probably for a sum ranging from a million and a half to two millions of dollars, of such great value has that property become. It was proposed to apply the proceeds of that sale to the improvement of the new yard at League Island; and the city of Philadelphia, which would, of course, be proud to have a great first-class navy yard fixed at that point, and which saw in the natural advantages of League Island those features which are most requisite for such a purpose, purchased League Island at an expense of some three hundred thousand dollars, and offered it to the national Government as the site of a new navy yard.

Now, sir, I do not know whether the fact of the liberality of Philadelphia in this respect may not have led to some degree of suspicion in regard to the measure which is before us. Perhaps if League Island had been offered to the Government at a price instead of having been purchased by Philadelphia at an expense of $300,000, and freely and voluntarily offered to the Government, this opposition might not have existed to this bill. Suspicion, perhaps, may have arisen out of the very fact of the liberality of Philadelphia.

But, sir, the city of Philadelphia purchased League Island at a great expense, and they offered it, and still offer it, to the General Government as the site of the new navy yard. The proceeds of the old yard, a million and a half or two million dollars, which will be derived from the sale of that property, will be sufficient to commence, at any rate, upon a sufficiently great scale the improvement of the new site. And when these advantages were combined with the natural advantages presented by the island itself, it was supposed by the city of Philadelphia that the interests of the nation in this respect were identical with those of Philadelphia; it was supposed that the offer would be accepted with alacrity on the part of the general Government; that they would not turn their backs upon a proposition obviously so advantageous to the general Government upon any suggestion of an incidental benefit to the city of Philadelphia.

Now, sir, the question, as was said yesterday by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Le Blond), who is a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is principally whether you will transfer the existing navy yard at Philadelphia from its present site to the site at League Island. If you build a new navy yard elsewhere you must go on with annual appropriations for the existing yard at Philadelphia. We have this year appropriated $150,000 to that yard, and we shall have to continue to keep it up. Nobody suggests that we shall abandon Philadelphia as one of the naval stations of the United States.

Well now, sir, if you establish a navy yard elsewhere there will be an additional burden upon the country, for you will have to appropriate for two navy yards instead of one; whereas, if you simply transfer the existing navy yard at Philadelphia from its present location to League Island, you simply keep up a naval station at Philadelphia; and we, who hold the purse-strings of the nation, may deal out our appropriations for the new station as generously or as stintedly as we please in the future.

I will not detain the House by a detailed enumeration of all the advantages which may be presented in favor of this measure. But it would perhaps not be amiss for me to sum them up in a short way by a brief allusion to them, in order, at any rate, that the attention of the House may be called to them, even though it be in a very cursory manner.

In the first place, these advantages have been set forth at great length, and dwelt upon with great emphasis, by the Secretary of the Navy, who I suppose should be awarded at least the credit of disinterested patriotism upon this subject. He is not a citizen of Philadelphia, or of Pennsylvania; he is not in any way so situated as to be likely to be influenced by Pennsylvania interests. He has acted in this manner not only disinterestedly, but, as we all know, to some extent to his own disadvantage, inasmuch as the course which he has pursued has brought upon him the wrath of some of his own people. But he has had, I have no doubt, a perfectly clear and disinterested judgment throughout this whole inquiry. And the advantages of League Island, which so loudly call upon the Government for the adoption of this measure, are very tersely and satisfactorily summed up by him as follows:—

"1. It contains the requisite amount of land. There are on the island four hundred and nine acres of what is called 'fast land,' being high, dry, and tillable, susceptible of use without embankment or other preparation; one hundred and twenty-four acres of marsh land east of Broad street and seventy-seven acres west of Broad street, embracing in the aggregate an area of six hundred acres, or more than five times the area of the largest of our present navy yards, and twice the size of the largest yard in Europe.

"2. The island possesses the necessary amount of frontage upon the water, which is a most important consideration, and the want of which is one of the great defects of all our present yards. The water front of the island will extend six miles, furnishing room for mooring in safety all the vessels in our present navy and all we shall be likely to have for many years to come. The sum of money to be saved in warping vessels in and out of slips when a change in their position may be necessary, and in wharfage and rent of docks where private property is used, will be very great in the course of a single year, and, of course, greater in the lapse of time and the necessary addition to our navy. By possessing an expansive frontage, workmen, materials, and stores can be placed on board at the wharf instead of being put on board of tenders and transported into the stream, as is required to be done at all of our yards where there is an insufficiency of frontage, as there is in a peculiar degree at the Philadelphia yard at the present time.

"3. There is an abundant depth of water for all of the purposes of Government. Along the outer shore of the island, near to its edge, and for more than three miles in length, there is a sufficient depth of water to float the largest class of war vessels.

"4. The greatest advantage of this location, and that which, taken in connection with the frontage and depth of water, places it far beyond any rival, is the fact that the yard would be in water wholly fresh. It is a well-known fact that iron corrodes and decomposes in salt much more rapidly than in fresh water, and hence that the endurance of an iron vessel, when either in service or laid up in ordinary, is much greater in fresh than in salt water. Nor is this all. Iron vessels, when exposed to the action of salt water for a considerable period of time, and especially in warm climates, become foul by the accumulation of marine *crustacea*, thus not only lessening their speed and injuring the vessels, but requiring them to be taken into dry-dock to be scraped. As an illustration of this fact, the iron blockading vessel *South Carolina*, after a service of nine months in the Gulf of Mexico, had her speed reduced by the accumulation of barnacles, sea weed, and other marine nuisances, from twelve to six knots an hour, requiring her to be sent North to be cleaned. Had the Philadelphia navy yard been in a condition to receive her, and complete her other necessary repairs, her passage through the fresh water of the Delaware river from New Castle, which is practically the limit of the salt water, would of itself have cleaned her bottom of those impediments, as perfectly as it could have been done by mechanical means.

"It is hardly doubted by any one that iron vessels are hereafter to constitute our principal reliance for harbor defense. It will unquestionably be the policy of the Government to keep these vessels, when not required for active service, in some secure place, where they will be as little liable to decay as may be, and where the largest possible number can be put in repair, and dispatched to the threatened points at the shortest notice. Experience may show the necessity or economy of keeping such vessels in dry slips, in which case the capacity of this island will by no means exceed the necessities of the Government. Should it be otherwise, and should it be deemed advisable to dismantle and moor them in wet docks in time of peace, the value of League Island for a naval station may be more correctly estimated, when I say that it is the opinion of naval officers, and of scientific experts, that an iron vessel will last more than ten times longer in fresh than in salt water. The United States iron steamer *Michigan* was built in 1844 has been in continuous service in the fresh water lakes of the North eighteen years, and has had no repairs to her hull, which is apparently as perfect as it ever was. In salt water her bottom would probably have been destroyed ten years ago.

"5. (The proximity of the island to a large maritime and manufacturing city is one of its greatest advantages for a naval station.) Whenever an extra force of mechanics or seamen are required, or an extra supply of naval stores needed, they can be procured at short notice and at no extra expense. It is well known that whenever such extra force is required at the Southern yards, neither of which was near a large industrial population accustomed to such labor, the cost of procuring the necessary craftsmen was much greater than at Charlestown, Brooklyn, or Philadelphia. The men had to be transported at Government expense, extra wages were demanded, and the laborers in almost every instance were clamorous to be retained permanently, because of the loss of situations at home. Nor could sailors be procured at those yards in an emergency, except by expensive process, and generally consuming weeks of time, the value of which could not be computed in money. The great advantages of a Government establishment of this kind in proximity to a large mechanical population, whose leading pursuit is the fabrication of iron in its various forms and for its numerous purposes, cannot be over estimated."

"6. Another consideration of the highest importance is the susceptibility of League Island for perfect defense against foreign invasion or domestic insurrection. The channel of the Delaware, all enough affording a sufficient depth of water at all times, is so narrow and tortuous for a distance of one hundred miles above its mouth, that a ship in the hands of any other than an experienced pilot, especially with the buoys removed, would have the greatest difficulty in reaching Philadelphia at all. If the present defenses should be considered insufficient, a single martello tower on the edge of the channel, mounted with an iron turret like that of the monitor, would command the approach to the island from the sea more completely than Fortress Monroe commands Hampton Roads, or Fort Sumter the harbor of Charleston. A succession of such towers would cost less than any one of our large coast fortifications. So far as stationary defenses may be relied on, there can hardly be any system more efficient than this. The island is even more susceptible of defense against a domestic insurrection, being cut off from the Pennsylvania shore by a deep natural moat fifty feet in width. No assault could be made upon it except by vessels, in which, of course, the Government would have such a superiority that no attempt to capture the yard would ever be hazarded, even if we suppose that the materials for an insurrection of that kind would ever be found in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

"7. The accessibility of coal and iron commends League Island very strongly to our favor. Situated at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, it is the natural *entrepot* of the whole anthracite coal trade of the United States. The steam power necessary to the maintenance of a modern navy is here obtainable at the smallest cost. Pennsylvania, if not possessing the largest iron resources to be found in the country, certainly has those resources in by far the highest state of development, and in close proximity to the seaboard. Philadelphia is the great iron-mongering metropolis of the country. Her furnaces and shops are numbered by hundreds, her artificers by thousands, and her capital invested in the production of iron by millions.

"8. The island is below the bend on the Delaware, and hence mainly out of danger from ice gorges, from which the present yard suffers to a considerable extent; and yet it should be remarked that the river Delaware is seldom closed by ice, the only point on the Atlantic where fresh water can be obtained that is not closed two or three months in the year.

"9. It is to be observed, also, that the insular position of the proposed yard will effectually estop corrupt speculations in real estate, so far as the Government property is concerned. It will be impossible for jobbers to besiege Congress with any degree of plausibility or hope of success, to buy the adjoining lots at fabulous prices; and I can hardly conceive of any other than an insular position which will debar the tribe of speculators and lobbyists from all chances of successful assault upon the Treasury.

"10. The selection of this site for a navy yard will save to the Government just the sum at which the present yard in Philadelphia can be sold, the estimated value of which is $1 800 000."

Now, sir, these are the substantial arguments in favor of the measure. These are the points on which the authorities upon whom this House is accustomed to rely have long since come to a definite and satisfactory conclusion; and hence this measure has been repeatedly recommended to this House by the Secretary of the Navy. It is now recommended by the Naval Committee of this House. Now, sir, allow me to suggest whether it would not be better that those gentlemen who have given no particular examination to the facts upon which this question turns, should abide by the deliberate judgment of the official persons upon whose responsibility these recommendations rest, than that they should act upon a mere suggestion of objection on the part of gentlemen who have in view the benefit of some other locality. It strikes me, sir, that the House would not act with its usual judgment and discretion if it should adopt the latter course.

But, sir, a substitute is proposed by the gentleman from Connecticut; and here let me say that upon its face this substitute would appear to be a very fair and equitable proposition; and if this were an entirely new question, and a question of an additional navy yard, instead of the change of the site of an existing yard, there would appear to be a great deal of fairness in that substitute. But if gentlemen will but reflect a moment, they will see that the proposition of the gentleman from Connecticut is delusive in its character. It would result merely in an indefinite postponement of this question; that is all. It proposes a roving commission to examine all the waters of the United States for an additional navy yard. That is not what the Secretary of the Navy desired or recommended to this House. That is not what the Naval Committee of this House have recommended. They have recommended the acceptance of League Island, which is offered by the city of Philadelphia as a munificent gift to the Government, that the present navy yard at Philadelphia may be removed thither. They do not propose the creation of an additional navy yard, but the substitution of a new one for an existing one.

Suppose, sir, that you appoint your commission. You do not, by this substitute, give the commissioners any authority or power to act. You leave the matter all at loose ends as it has been heretofore. A year or perhaps two years hence that commission will make a report. More probably they will make two reports or three reports, perhaps as many reports as there are members of the commission. Then how much progress will you have made in reaching a decision upon this question? None whatever.

Besides, sir, as time goes on, new sites not now thought of will be clamorously pressed for consideration. At first, sir, the proposition to select League Island was met by an application on behalf of New London, urged by the gentleman from Connecticut, who so well represents the interests of his constituents. How is it now? Why, sir, rival interests have sprung up in all quarters. We have suggestions for new navy yards all along the coast. Every member thinks that his State must have "a finger in the pie." Our action upon this question is made the occasion for a general scramble for a new navy yard. Sir, I hope this House will not give its approval to any such measure. Very sure am I that the city of Philadelphia, if it had been supposed that her munificence would be met by such a general scramble, would have been too proud to make this offer to the general Government.

SPEECH OF MR. O'NEILL.

Talk to me about New London harbor! Why the gentleman's substitute for the bill reported from the committee and his whole argument means New London, and nothing else. Sir, in the very entrance of the harbor there is a rock, which one of my fellow-travellers, and I presume from his knowledge of the locality one of my friend's constituents, pointed out to me and told me was so bad that it would take all the powder in the country to blow it to pieces, and that it had always been considered an obstacle to the commerce of the place. This, of course, must be removed, and many others, perhaps, if you would locate a navy yard there. These projecting rocks and the hidden ones are indeed dangerous to navigation, and I find in a newspaper published only three or four weeks ago an account of an accident which happened to a vessel, either in coming in or going out, by running on to this rock, and a steam vessel at that. It was one of the New London line of sound steamers, the *State of Maine*. If one of your large and powerful steamers cannot avoid such an accident in a harbor to which it makes frequent trips, how can you expect naval vessels, occasionally coming into New London, to escape such dangers?

The members of this House who were members of the Thirty-eighth Congress will perhaps recollect the discussion that then took place upon this subject. The gentleman from Connecticut now but repeats the same tenor of argument which he adduced then. He made the same attacks upon the commission which was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; he made the same attacks even upon some members of the committee of this House, which was appointed with a view to consider this as well as all other matters relating to naval affairs. He attempted to hold up to scorn and suspicion the motives of the commission of naval officers who examined the subject and reported upon it, and questioned, as he does now, the reliability of their acts, because they happen to have been born in certain portions of the country. Now, are these the arguments by which to convince this House?

I will read you the names of this commission, and show you how near to Philadelphia or League Island they were born, and how much their local inclinations and feelings could be likely to affect their judgment. I find by the Navy Register that Commodore Stringham, now rear admiral, was born in the State of New York; Commodore Gardner was born in Maryland; I think Commodore Van Brunt was born in the State of New York, but I have not had time to find his name in the Register; my friend from New York (Mr. Pergen) informs me that he was born in New Jersey. I am pleased to be corrected. It is not important to this argument where they were born, but it is one of the petty means used here to create a prejudice against the minority of the commission. These are the gentlemen who signed the majority report, much to the delight of my friend from Connecticut. Not one of them, however, was a Pennsylvanian. Engineer Sanger was also with the majority. Massachusetts claims him as one of her sons. I will not stop to discuss him, my colleague (Mr. Kelley) having already done that.

And I assert boldly that if I had time to look over that report, I could prove from it, to the satisfaction of members of the House that in every requisite for a naval station for the building of iron-clad vessels, for their repair, for their armature, and in all other necessary respects, the majority of that commission have given a report in favor of League Island. I do not mean to deny that the bottom of the Delaware river is muddy, as they have said, but I mean to say that in all the requisites for a naval station, and especially for a navy of iron-clads propelled by steam, League Island on the Delaware river is the best and safest point upon our coast.

Sir, I find appended to the report of the minority of the commission—and I am sorry to go over this ground again, because I believe these reports were fully discussed in the last Congress—the name of Commodore John Marston, a most worthy officer of the navy; an officer to whom the gravest responsibilities have been intrusted at various times; who has commanded ships and commanded fleets; who, it has been charged by the gentleman from Connecticute, is from Philadelphia, but who was born in Massachusetts. Only one of those six gentlemen, members of that commission—Professor Bache—was a native of the city of Philadelphia.

But, sir, suppose they had all been born in the city of Philadelphia; suppose that they had all been born within two miles of League Island; is it to be imagined that they, sworn officers of the Navy, would not perform their duty aright to the Government? Sir, if there are any men connected with the service to whom I would intrust a question as to what is right or wrong, what is suitable or unsuitable with reference to the general good of the country, I would not hesitate to place confidence in the officers of our navy and our army. It seems to be the study of their lives to be governed by the best and noblest motives, and prejudice seldom enters into their decision when any matter is officially submitted to them.

The gentleman speaks of this question having been before the House some four years. Why, sir, of course it has been here four years. The natural consequence of the breaking out of the Rebellion was to bring it up as a demonstration of the wants of the Government in reference to a suitable naval station. And he is surprised that the members cannot see that the harbor of New London is the place for erecting a navy yard in which to build iron-clad vessels. Why, sir, the question of New London has been here as long as League Island. I well recollect reading the discussion in the Thirty-seventh Congress. If I remember rightly it came before the House towards the close of the session by the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and then the relative merits of League Island and New London were considered. The superiority of New London as a location for a naval station was then insisted upon, as it has always been insisted upon, by the gentleman from Connecticut and others representing the interests of that State. During the last Congress he and others, members and citizens, urged its claims in every way.

Sir, I am not surprised at this. I never believed that the citizens of this country had no right to impress their views upon their Representatives, or that those Representatives, if convinced, had no right to urge those views upon Congress. I think the gentleman and his coadjutors performed no more than their duty by presenting the views of their constituents on a question in which they were interested. But, sir, the claims of League Island are not to be prejudged by any such argument as that they have been heard and presented for years.

Mr. Speaker, there is another attempt in my estimation to make difficulty in this House or to create prejudice. The gentleman speaks of the formation of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He speaks of it in this Congress, and he refers to it in the last Congress. No member from Pennsylvania has complained of the formation of the Committee on Naval Affairs in this Congress, the last Congress, or the Thirty-seventh Congress. Now, the Committee of the last Congress reported against League Island. They considered it and must have acted on their best judgment. They considered it with the light which was then thrown on the question. We have now other information, and I refer to one strong point, the letter of Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in regard to the back channel. The Naval Committee of this session had this point investigated, and it may have induced the report of this bill and the recommendation of its passage.

The gentleman from New London has certainly urged with great earnestness its claims as the best place for this naval station. But he has told you nothing in reference to the indefensibility of New London. He endeavors to stigmatize League Island as a mud-hole, but says nothing of its perfect defensibility. He endeavors to show that the distance of League Island from the sea is one hundred miles. For the sake of his argument, he makes it twenty miles more than it really is. He perhaps has never travelled along the Delaware river. He knows nothing about its distance from the ocean. I really believe he prefers to remain in ignorance of everything connected with it. I can in no other way account for his well-worded abuse and depreciation of its countless merits and advantages.

But, sir, let all that go. The gentleman does not tell you of the great defect of New London. I speak on this question as if the gentleman's substitute provided only for the establishment of a navy yard at New London. I look at it in that way and in no other. One great defect of his favorite place is the want of facilities in procuring labor. The site suggested is three or four miles from a city with a population which I will not say is insufficient to fill up a blacksmith shop with skilled workmen, but where you certainly cannot get a supply of the mechanical labor required. It is a city which, from natural causes, cannot hold a population exceeding twelve thousand. You cannot possibly extend limits so as to provide for an increased population, it being so surrounded by high hills of hard rock that its growth must forever be impeded. It is not, therefore, a fitting place for the great naval station for such a navy as the United States will require.

But, sir, one great advantage of League Island is that an enemy's fleet could not reach it.

Now, sir, as I have said before, the proposition of the gentleman from Connecticut is in effect a proposition to establish a navy yard at New London, and nothing else. The gentleman cares nothing about the proper requisites for such a great yard. He knows that his locality is not the place for a naval station of the character desired. His object is to place it in the harbor of New London, among the rocks. Sir, that is no place to build iron-clads; you cannot get the material there out of which to build them without going to an enormous expense, and the salt water would corrode them when built.

Now, a word as to the question of filling up League Island so as to secure a proper foundation for the necessary buildings. It will not cost much. The gentleman says you must go to New Jersey for material. Yes, I say you can go to Red Bank, in New Jersey, which is immediately opposite, only a mile or two off, and get as much gravel as you want, and bring it across the Delaware at a trifling cost. There is plenty of material coming from the iron works of Philadelphia for filling up that part of it which the committee terms, I think, "marsh land." I know something about that island. It happens to be in my district, and I have been upon it many times. There are five or six truck farms upon it; and there are buildings upon it which have stood for years.

The gentleman speaks of it as being an unhealthy location. Talk to me about League Island not being a healthy location! The gentleman might as well tell me that one-half of my district is unhealthy. Sir, I am well acquainted with the immediate neighborhood of the island, and I can truly say that I am not mistaken in denying this charge of want of health. It is healthy, and inhabited by people who live to good old age, and who will be surprised to hear of it being sickly.

I want a fair and proper consideration of the bill. I am anxious that a proper naval station should be selected, and desire the House to vote on this bill understandingly. Let us pass it, and start a great yard, one equal to all the requirements of the country. What is the use of having another commission appointed? We have had commissions heretofore, and in spite of their reports Congress has never decided against League Island and never will upon such arguments as have been presented by its enemies.

Why should we distrust the Secretary of the Navy? Has he any interest in League Island? If he felt as the gentleman from Connecticut does, being from Connecticut, he would establish this navy yard at New London; and it is because he will not do that that my friend does not like the Secretary. Captain Fox, the Assistant Secretary, is, I believe, a citizen of Massachusetts, and I think the heads of nearly all the bureaus in the Departments are from New England; yet I am not unwilling to take their views on this subject. I am not even unwilling to take the views of Rear Admiral Smith, to some extent. I know, sir, that those officers of an older generation do not see the fitness of the Delaware river for a naval station; for when they held commands in the Navy sailing ships only were used, and it did take some time to come up to Philadelphia. That is the secret of their opposition. Well, sir, they have done honor to their country in their time; but they are passing away, and it is too late in the day, after this question has been so thoroughly discussed, not only in this House and in its Naval Committee, but in the Navy Department, for us to hesitate to establish a navy yard for iron vessels in a river of fresh water, with ample depth of channel, near skilled labor, and near the coal and iron necessary to be used in their construction, and where ice, even in the coldest winters known, is no insurmountable obstacle. We have an ice boat which has always kept the channel open.

The gentleman has referred to the relative distances of New London and Philadelphia from New York. I do not know where he gets his geography or his scale of distances. I believe New London is one hundred and fifty miles from New York. I know it takes all night to get there from that city in the steamboat; and by railroad the distance is about the same, for it takes nearly the whole day to reach it. Does the gentleman know how far it is from Philadelphia to New York? To be sure, going by steamboat down the Delaware the distance may be a little greater than from New London to New York, but by railroad communication we are only ninety miles from the latter city.

Why, sir, the gentleman does not know his map. Let him look at it, let him measure the distances as I have done for the purpose of bringing facts to this House, so as not to depend imagination and guessing for the sake of success. I should be ashamed of myself if I thought I was actuated in this matter by mere local interests. I believe that League Island is the place for a navy yard, because it is in every way accessible to everything which is needed to be used for building a navy such as we should have. We have a channel in front of League Island of twenty-three feet and more in depth. It is two and a quarter miles in extent upon the Delaware river. There is a channel of some eighteen or twenty feet in depth, and some five-eighths of a mile in extent on the Schuylkill, and also the back channel, which is also two and a quarter miles long, of some fourteen or sixteen feet deep, which furnishes a great natural basin. I am speaking of the depth of the channels at high water, of course. I believe that this is a place intended by nature for some such purpose as this.

Now, the gentleman from Connecticut desires that we shall go to New London for this navy yard, where we would have to blast out thousands and thousands of tons of rock in order to obtain a basin. That, sir, could never be done, and yet the gentleman talks about it as the place most suitable for building ships, but never mentioning its salt water.

Besides, we all know that we want iron and coal for building a navy; those are the great materials to be used in the construction and for the motive power of iron vessels propelled by steam. And would you go to New London to be near supplies of coal and iron? The gentleman cannot show me any line of railroad or canal, or any means of access to it, by which you could reach those articles within one hundred miles as near as they are to League Island. He cannot have the hardihood to attempt seriously to convince any one that the location he would select is in such close proximity to everything which enters into the completion of an iron navy as the point designated in this bill.

League Island lies at the mouth of the Schuylkill, at its confluence with the Delaware, both of which rivers are navigable by nature and by art. There is a canal all the way down the Schuylkill, from the Schuylkill coal regions to within five miles of League Island, and the Reading Railroad running along the side of the canal. There is the Lehigh Valley Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with the North Pennsylvania, leading into the Lehigh coal and iron regions. There are also means of access from League Island into the same regions by canal and tidewater navigation along the Delaware and Lehigh rivers.

And is timber any nearer to New London than it is to League Island? No, sir; the means of getting timber to the former place are not so great. For the live oak of the State of Delaware and the yellow pine of the Carolinas, what are the means of communication with League Island? Besides the Delaware bay and river, there is the Delaware Railroad, which now extends almost the entire length of that state, and before long will be extended into Virginia along its eastern shore. And will it be argued of League Island, possessing all these advantages, that New London is still nearer to all these materials than it? Why, sir, anywhere, in any direction, by any means of communication, canal, railroad, river, or bay, for any of the materials which are so necessary in the construction and repair of naval vessels, iron or wood, League Island is many miles nearer than New London.

Sir, I hope, I believe that this House will decide the question upon principles of justice and right. We are acting for the best interests of the whole country. And we are urging the passage of this bill because we believe that League Island is the best place for this naval station.

It seems that a great many naval officers who have looked into the matter within the last two or three years have changed their minds materially. I am under the impression that my constituent, Commodore Turner, was not a warm advocate of League Island two years ago. Yet we have his letter setting forth the reasons why it should be preferred, stating among other things its healthfulness and its easy approach. So, too, with Commodore Stribling, who, although stationed at Philadelphia, was not at one time favorable to League Island, yet he has since written a letter in its favor; That letter has been read by my colleague (Mr. Kelley). This is another illustration of the change which has taken place in the views of prominent naval officers, one great reason being, no doubt, the importance of the basin afforded by the back channel, a basin that can be made three hundred and fifty yards wide, and deep enough to float the navies of the world.

The gentleman from Connecticut refers often to the mud of the river Delaware. Well, sir, we do not pretend to say that the bottom of the river Delaware is of rocks, and we thank Providence that it is not; for if it were so, we could not urge the adoption of League Island as the location for the naval station. Sir, we have the advantage of the mud, if you choose. At high tide we have twenty-three feet or more of water in the channel of the river Delaware; and we have besides that six or eight inches of yielding mud, which does not hinder the progress of a vessel. The largest vessels of the navy and of the merchant service have come not only to League Island, but to the wharves of the city of Philadelphia. I know that in one instance, a few years ago, the ship *Cathedral* was unable to get into the port of New York because she could not get across the bar; but that ship was brought in safety to our wharves.

And I will state also that at one time a project was on foot to bring the *Great Eastern* to Philadelphia, a party agreeing to undertake to accomplish it; but the project was abandoned, I believe, in consequence of some hesitation on account of the insurance. There is an ample depth of water for any vessel. The records of the Navy Department show that those drawing the most water, and having the largest armaments, have not only been at the present Philadelphia Navy Yard, but many of them were built there, and have with ease gone out to sea through the Delaware river and bay. Vessels propelled by steam are not delayed. Six or seven hours will take them to the Capes, and even under the most adverse circumstances of wind and weather a sailing vessel can make the distance in about double that time.

Thirty-five or forty years ago the foreign commerce of this country was done at the wharves of the city of Philadelphia. At that time they were crowded with shipping from all parts of the world. That was the emporium for the China trade and the London trade. It was not until the sagacity of Governor De Witt Clinton suggested the construction of the Erie Canal that that trade began to leave that city and go to New York. The Delaware river now, as then, is of sufficient depth of channel for either merchantmen or national vessels. None of either kind are constructed, or are likely to be constructed, whether of iron or wood, which cannot navigate her waters.

But, Mr. Speaker, to return to the question of defensibility, which is, in fact, the important question. You must locate your naval stations in positions where they can be defended at a low cost. Where is the location that can be as easily defended as the city of Philadelphia and League Island adjacent to it? An enemy's ship could not successfully make its way up that river. Its very length is its defense. There are the two defensive works, Fort Delaware and Fort Mifflin. Besides, there are numerous places along the shore of the river (not high bluffs or towering mountains) upon which batteries could be placed. It would be impossible for a foreign enemy to approach Philadelphia by sea. And, sir, you could not blockade the city of Philadelphia or League Island.

It would take the combined navies of the world for such a blockade as would prevent effectual access to or from them. The bottom of Delaware bay is composed of yielding mud, so that you cannot anchor a blockading fleet there, and you all know its great width. A blockade of Philadelphia and League Island to be complete renders a blockade not only on the Delaware bay necessary, but also a blockade of the Jersey coast and of the Chesapeake bay. You must also blockade New York. I repeat, it would take the combined navies of the world to do this. Suppose it was attempted, you can get from League Island to New York through the Delaware and Raritan canal, which has a width and depth sufficient to enable us to take a monitor of five hundred tons into New York harbor. You can also get them through the Delaware and Chesapeake canal to Baltimore. And I appeal to my friend from New Jersey (Mr. Newell) that to make a blockade of that coast effectual you must blockade it entirely. Still we would have access to it by the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Thus we would have means of outlet for our monitors by these canals, and we would have the whole West to furnish us with its products, thus rendering a threatened blockade futile and without result.

League Island can be shown most incontrovertibly, not only to be a place of safety for our iron-clad vessels, but also the very best in which to build up a navy. Now, I judge from what I have seen in this House that facts, and facts only, will be listened to, and they seem to me, as far as presented, to be all in favor of that location.

I say that on the question of defensibility, on the question of fresh water, on the question of the depth of water, freedom from ice, and on the question of cheapness of living, and the facility of procuring materials, you can find no place to compare with it. It looks to me as if nature planted it there for some great national use. New London is out of the question on account of salt water.

All who have examined it state this as the great and insurmountable objection as far as iron vessels are concerned. Salt water destroys them.

The gentleman from Connecticut seems to suppose that a rocky point is the best place for a navy yard. Such is not our experience in the past. Look at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, most of which is made ground. We do not want to carry vessels up a steep hill or to cut deep basins through solid rock. It is not necessary, when we have other places which do not require this enormous expenditure of money. Go to the Charlestown Navy Yard, in the district of the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and you will find that a great portion of it is made ground. It is necessarily so, for you want a navy for water and not for land.

At the outset of my remarks I alluded to the fact that the gentleman from Connecticut made no argument of the defensibility of New London against a foreign navy. He could not make any such argument. The history of the country points out some facts in reference to the defensibility of that location. It could not resist a foreign navy during the war of 1812, which blockaded it, any more than during the revolutionary war, when it was burnt to ashes by the British, whose fleet and transports reached it in one night's sail. It is just as easy of capture now as it was then.

One word about the expense. Why, sir, $900,000 was expended in repairing and fitting out one ship of our Navy. I refer to the *Vanderbilt*. Yet you talk about the cost of constructing a navy yard at League Island such as no other nation in the world will or can have. It is so clear that I do not think it needs argument. I do not think this House would hesitate for one moment in reference to the expense when the city of Philadelphia offers to give to the Government six hundred acres of land. It certainly would not if the land were adjoining the present navy yard.

We do not ask for a new navy yard. We expect the present one to be transferred to League Island when completed. The present yard is now surrounded by the city. It is almost in the centre of the city. The Government can sell it for probably $2,000,000, although it contains but fifteen or sixteen acres, and in its stead you will have a navy yard of some six hundred acres in a much better location. We are not asking for a new navy yard, but only desire that you will locate one, in fact, but as an extension of the old yard. These six hundred acres now offered as a gift will be worth in a few years millions of dollars to the Government. Commerce is pressing down the river towards League Island. Wharves for the accommodation of private business are being built along the banks of the Delaware.

Sir, would you select for a naval station New London harbor, which is famous for nothing but its nearness to the ocean? We do not want a new navy yard, much less do we want one located among rocks and salt marshes. It may have the proximity to the sea to recommend it as regards health, but a consumptive could not live there, and men working hard from morning until night in the shops would suffer from the climate, whereas in the neighborhood of Philadelphia they would be living where health abounds.

One word as to the defensibility of League Island in comparison with New London. I tell you there is but one way of deciding this question, and that is upon the facts. With the natural and artificial defenses in the Delaware river in the Revolutionary struggle, it took the British fleet eight long weeks to get up to Philadelphia. And I will appeal to my friend from Delaware if it is not true that in the war of 1812 time and again the British cruisers were driven off the Capes by our batteries, and yet Commodore Decatur was shut up by blockade of the enemy in the harbor of New London for weeks upon weeks with his ship after he had captured the *Macedonian*.

Sir, we need such a navy, as the lesson of the late Rebellion has taught us, a navy built of iron, and we need a naval station at a point where we cannot only build, but equip our iron-clad vessels. Does this House know that during the late rebellion not one ship was fully equipped in the navy yards of the country? Now, sir, let us have a yard where we can have a foundry, where we can make our ordnance, and everything great or small which enters into the completion of a man-of-war. Look at the losses we have suffered; millions of dollars claimed by contractors for extra work on vessels and their machinery.

In the midst of the speech of my friend from Connecticut a bill for the relief of a contractor for loss upon the *Idaho* is messaged from the Senate to the House. We will find claims amounting to twenty or thirty million dollars of this character, all occasioned by want of proper legislation on this subject.

In 1862 the Secretary of the Navy suggested in a report, and has made the same suggestion in every succeeding report, the necessity of locating a navy yard for iron-clads, and yet here after nearly five years, with half a dozen or more navy yards, we have none fitted for this purpose. We ought to have a navy worthy of such heroes as Farragut, Dupont, Winslow, Cushing, and others; but we can never have it until we select the place at which to build the vessels.

Mr. Speaker, one word and I am done. As I said before, I started out to state facts, and have endeavored to confine myself to such. I wish to say, sir, for my colleagues of the Pennsylvania delegation and for my own more immediate colleagues of Philadelphia, that we are not urged to the support of this measure by any local interests or considerations. We endeavor to do our duty without the prejudice of locality. If a better site can be found for this purpose anywhere in the country, select it and establish your naval station there. But let us, for the sake of those who have honored our flag in the naval service, take such measures as will place the navy upon a proper footing for all time to come. For this we ask you to pass the bill just as it was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

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The Latest News from the Spirit World—Reception of Lieutenant-General Scott—Full Description of his Costume, Etc. Etc.

The gentle reader can readily imagine the sensations with which we perused an invitation to be present at "the reception of General Scott into spirit life" last evening. It was in vain that we recalled the fact that the old hero was buried at West Point a week ago; there was the invitation implying that he was to be present, in some form or other, at Ebbit Hall, corner Broadway and Thirty-third street. With a faith worthy of a better reward we went to Ebbit Hall, which was filled, soon after our arrival, by a very large audience.

THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE.

There was nothing extraordinary about the hall except a red curtain back of the rostrum, and behind this curtain we innocently imagined that General Scott was concealed, ready to emerge when the gathering was prepared for his appropriate reception. The audience was peculiar. We have never seen so many homely ladies, middle-aged gentlemen, and unbecoming bonnets since the last Woman's Rights Convention. Masculine eyes sought for a pretty face as a thirsty traveller seeks an oasis in the desert. The ladies were almost equally interested whenever a young man appeared at the door and exhibited a disposition to enter. The wearer of a Derby attracted general attention and envious admiration.

There were a few people who had dropped in from curiosity; a few couples who had selected the hall as an excellent place for the usual Sunday evening flirtation, and a few idlers who had been attracted, like moths, by the light, and who flutt red away so soon as somebody arose to speak; but the majority of the persons present were evidently spiritualists, neat y dressed but decorously behaved, but having those personal characteristics which mark the spiritualists as a class by themselves, like the Indians or the actors.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

After a silence of a few moments, a gentleman took the platform and announced that Judge Edmonds would lecture next week, and that the only spiritualist picnic of the season would be given at Fort Lee next Friday, in aid of a progressive school, or lyceum. When he had expatiated sufficiently upon the charms of Fort Lee, which he declared to be the most beautiful spot in the universe, he handed a couple of baskets to two ladies, who proceeded to take up a collection. One of these ladies was young, pretty, and smiling, and it was impossible to refuse to contribute to her store. The other was elderly, grave, and reserved, and seemed to leave the matter of contribution to the consciences of those to whom she presented her basket.

As we noticed that several of the audience shirked this game, we respectfully recommend that only young ladies shall be permitted to pass the plate in future. The money having been handed over to the Treasurer of the Society of Progressives, another lady struck a few chords upon the piano and then began to sing, in a shrill, wiry voice a hymn about "the cold grave," the effect of which was to cause cool chills to creep over the audience, and to involve us in a state of depressing gloom eminently favorable to spiritual manifestations. The lights seemed to burn blue, the red curtain waved to and fro, but nothing else happened; and after exhorting us, in the last verse, to "be cheerful," which was quite impossible under the circumstances, the singer and the piano, not agreeing well together, suddenly ceased their discord.

MISS EMMA JAY BULLENE.

All this while another lady had been sitting upon the platform, her form bent, her head bowed, her brow resting upon her hand, and her whole attitude expressive of profound reflection, and an endeavor to see as far into the spirit world as possible. When the singing ceased this lady came forward to the desk; and we were informed that her name was Miss Emma Jay Bullene, and her occupation that of a lecturing med um. Miss Bullene is a person of the medium age and height, with a broad forehead, sunken cheeks, a mouth framed for much talking, a pale complexion, and hair worn in heavy bands and short curls. She was plainly but richly dressed in b ack silk, with jet ornaments, and upon her finger sparkled a diamond ring.

Without preface or introduction she commenced reciting a poem about a dead hero, which was so very bad that we at once decided that it had been composed by herself while in the pensive attitude above described. It appeared, however, that we were mistaken. Miss Bullene got along very well with the rhymes until she came to a line announcing that angels had borne the dead hero somewhere; but at this point she broke down, paused a few moments, and then, as if suspicious of incredulity, defiantly stated that the poem had been dictated to her by a spirit, but that "as the intended thought of the audience—as to what it all means, we presume—had destroyed the conditions of receptivity," she could not repeat any more of it at present. Here there was a general sigh of relief, and a number of persons, who had been quietly edging towards the door, resumed their seats.

LECTURE ON HERO WORSHIP.

Miss Bullene then announced that the subject of her discourse would be "Hero Worship," of which she proceeded to speak. Most of our readers have heard the burlesque orations upon woman's rights in the "dat's what's de matter" style, delivered by negro minstrels. Miss Bullene's oratory was the counterpart of this burlesque. There was the same monotonous tone, the same peculiar inflections at the close of each sentence, the same muddled rhetoric, the same absurd and incongruous illustrations, the same jumble of words without meaning, the same independence of grammar, the same carelessness as to pronunciation, the same attitudes and the same frequent cough—although in the case of this poor lady the cough seemed quite involuntary and indicative of ill health. The constant repetition of the phrase 'of your time," in a very emphatic tone, was as ludicrous as the catch-words of the minstrels. Nothing was wanting to complete the comparison except the absurd costume and the old umbrella to bang the table.

Miss Bullene's misuse of words and transpositions of sentences would have put Mrs. Malaprop and Mrs. Partington to the blush had they been present. But her very impressive manner and her lady-like appearance prevented the audience from noticing the ridiculous side of her remarks; and when she declared that "our national power caused the spontaneous strings to reverberate in simultaneous waves of national glory" simply because we did not worship heroes, and contras ed this state of affairs with the fact that England had lost her place among the nations "because she worshipped the hero, not for his good deeds, but because his honor arose from tracing his line through the long line of the lineage of an honored and honorable ancestry," they apparently accepted it all as gospel.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Leaving the subject of hero worship as abruptly as she had entered upon it, Miss Bullene began to describe the death of General Scott and his entrance into the spirit land. We have no space for a verbatim report of her remarks, with their endless repetitions, con radictions and absurdities, nor would so much nonsense prove interesting to the reader, even if we had room for it. In brief, Miss Bullene declared that about ten hours "of your time" before General Scott's decease, a circle of spirits was formed, by direction of the Head Centre of the spirit land, to assist the old hero in dying. This circle was composed of seven persons, five of whom were members of the General's family, and consisted of "two middle-aged ladies, one young lady, one middle-aged gentleman and a lad." The other two spirits in the circle were Washington and Lincoln.

The circles were always formed over dying persons, she explained, in order to facilitate their death, and to instruct the spirits themselves. In the case of General Scott it required about four hours "of your time" to perfect the communications, and then the General felt better than he had for fifteen years "of your time" before. About six hours "of your time" prior to the General's death the spirits began to manufacture for him a spiritual body by drawing the spiritual essence from his attendants, filtering it "through a sheen or veil." This process being completed, the General had a delightful dream, in which he reviewed the memories of the past, and saw the glories of the future. His soul then severed the few electric cords that bound the General's spirit to his body, and the General died. It pains us to record such details as these; but what else can a faithful reporter do?

ENTRANCE TO THE SPIRIT LAND.

After the General's death he was unconscious for about three minutes "of your time," continued Miss Bullene, and then he awoke to find himself surrounded by his family and distinguished friends. His mortal body lay on earth before him, and he was attired in a spiritual body "at least twenty years younger," and felt proportionately rejuvenated. He passed an hour "of your time" in enjoying the exhilaration of his new life, in conversing with the deceased members of his family, and in receiving the congratulations of his innumerable admirers among the spirits. The mourning which shrouded the country at his loss was contrasted by the joy which greeted his entrance into the spirit land, and as there was every manifestation of grief here, so there was every form of rejoicing in that sphere.

Then the General relapsed into unconsciousness, which continued until the next day, "of your time," during which the preparations were made for his grand official reception by the spiritual authorities. When he "reawakened again," as Miss Bullene expressed it, everything was ready, and he was arrayed in his spiritual costume which the lecturess very carefully described, explaining everything about it as minutely as if she had manufactured it herself, which she undoubtedly had "out of the whole cloth" of her own imagination.

THE SPIRITUAL COSTUME.

First of all Miss Bullene asserted that the dress which spirits wear is composed of exhalations from their thoughts and spiritual bodies, and colored by their idiosyncracies and desires. These exhalations begin at the base of the brain, and form a positive electric current, which leaves the face clear, and clothes all the rest of the body in a semi-transparent drapery. The spirits can ornament this dress in any way they choose by simply wishing for the ornaments; but bad spirits wear dark colors, and the purer a spirit is the whiter and brighter is its costume. General Scott, on the occasion of his reception, was arrayed in a suit of pearly white or silvery grey, indicative of the fact that, though a very good man, he had his failings, which prevented his dress from being perfectly pure.

On his bosom there were two or three purple spots, emblematical of duties which he had left unperformed. On his left shoulder were three glittering stars, the insignia of his rank. Across his chest was a sash and around his waist a belt. Over his heart was an eye "glowing, flashing, and gleaming with joy unspeakable." On his left side was a scabbard of purest gold. In his right hand he had held a two-edged sword of the finest steel, its hilt adorned with diamonds, pearls, emeralds, and topazes, "the emblems of the four nations whose future now appears to be prophetic"—whatever that may mean. This sword, said Miss Bullene significantly, was pointed towards the crown of England, a fact which you may interpret as you will. As there were no Fenians present this hit of the lecturess fell dead.

THE GRAND RECEPTION.

When Miss Bullene arrived at this part of her lecture, to which all the rest ought to have been merely introductory, her fancy failed her, and she was extraordinarily brief. Perhaps she had exhausted herself upon that marvellous costume. At any rate she simply stated that General Scott was received by all the spirits *en masse*. At his right stood Washington. Behind him was Wellington, the Iron Duke. At his left appeared the late Czar of Russia. Before him, with folded arms, Napoleon was stationed as the representative of France. Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Lincoln, and the other deceased Presidents of this republic, whose names Miss Bullene had clearly forgotten, acted as the reception committee. Clay, Webster, Douglas, and Washington Irving assisted the committee.

All the dead heroes of the recent war were on duty, with many thousands of other famous people whom Miss Bullene would not name. The reception ceremony was exceedingly modest. A little child whom the General had dearly loved was deputed to present him with a crown of laurel; and as it was p aced upon the hero's head there were acclamations from the vast throng. With these few particulars Miss Bullene concluded her lecture, after impressing upon our minds the duty of disciplinarianship," which she stated to be General Scott's chief characteristic. Before she sat down she inquired if any one wished to ask her any questions; but there was no response from the audience, although there was a general feeling that she might easily have made a little more out of the reception.

THE CONCLUSION.

A hymn, "appropriate to the occasion," was then read and sung, the audience rising and many of them leaving in haste to avoid the necessity of purchasing tickets for the spiritual picnic. During this hymn four other persons joined in the singing, with the charitable but unsuccessful design of drowning the voice of the lady who had sung before. But the louder they sang the louder she sang, and finally the basso, who had growled till he was red in the face, gave the thing up in despair.

Miss Bullene had resumed her pensive attitude, and was finally led off by a gentleman with large whiskers. The red curtain was brushed aside as she passed, and disclosed nothing but a window b hind. On the whole, although there were none of the "startling manifestations" promised in our invitation, and the farrago of nonsense which we have sketched, was all of the "reception," still we were rather glad that General Scott was not present, either in the flesh or the spirit, for if he had been we can imagine the style in which he would have rebuked those who dared to use his name and fame as an advertisement for such a meeting.—*New York Herald.*

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120 000	" 6 " '81	128,100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,280
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,180	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 760	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,636,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2 910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

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Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation. 6 11§

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY No 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours, REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28 tuths1m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE street.

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ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

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Best in the City.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted.

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528 No. 837 MARKET Street

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English French and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationary at reasonable price

MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
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PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 22§

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 10 STATE STRE

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL SCOTT.—Kind enough at heart, and thoughtful of his troops when in service, he permitted no undue familiarity on the part of his soldiers, and required proper observance on all occasions of his rank and position. The regulars knew this well enough, and were not likely to offend him in this regard. His peculiarities were very little known, however, to the volunteers. As he came out of the building in which headquarters were at this time, an orderly stepped up with, as it appeared afterwards, a letter from one of the bureaus of the War Department, which he had been directed to deliver to General Scott at once—of course to his Adjutant-General or Chief of Staff. The willing but not well-learned volunteer interpreted his order literally, however, and carelessly giving the salute, began:—"Oh, General, here's a paper I want you to look at before you—" The haughty veteran of fourscore seemed dumbfounded for just one or two seconds, and then straightening to his full height, and raising his cane, with a sudden sweep of his arm—I think he had a cane—he exclaimed, in a weighty voice:—"Clear out, sir!—clear out!" The astonished Orderly sprang away, and the General passed to his carriage and was driven off. The letter was taken charge of by the Orderly on duty at the office, and the other slowly walked on. The carriage was driven no more than twenty or thirty rods before it turned about, and the driver called to the unfortunate Orderly. He, of course, met it with hat in hand and fear in every quivering muscle. He was beckoned to the door, and the General asked his name and regiment—as he told two or three of us immediately afterwards. He gave both, and the General answered:—"Well, sir, report to your Colonel that you were guilty of gross disrespect to General Scott as an officer, and that General Scott was guilty of gross disrespect to you as a man. General Scott begs your pardon. Go to your duty, sir."

EQUESTRIAN PERILS.—A singular accident happened recently to a young lady near Brighton, England. She was riding on horseback behind the rest of her companions, when a young man rushed from the side of the road towards her, and commenced tearing away the skirt of her riding habit. A gentleman on horseback, thinking that some insult was offered, rode towards the young lady to give her his protection, when he discovered that the habit was on fire. It was soon extinguished, but not before the hands of the young man were much burnt. The origin of the accident is not known. It was attributed at the time to the skirt having caught the hot ashes of an ignited cigar fusee, carelessly thrown away; but the probable conjecture is that the skirt caught fire from a plumber's portable grate, used for melting lead in the open air, one of which was on the route.

LOOK TO YOUR CORKS.—Mr. J. J. Weir exhibited some larvæ at a recent meeting of the Entomological Society, in London, found in the corks of port wine bottles. Considerable damage had been done, as they ate quite through the cork and allowed the wine to escape. He suggested that the use of bran instead of sawdust was the probable cause of their incursion into the cellar. Mr. W. W. Sanders related an instance of a number of larvæ of *dermestes lardarius*, which were brought into the docks with a cargo of skins, effecting an entry into an adjoining warehouse, where they perforated and rendered entirely useless a quantity of manufactured cork.

A FORCIBLE DESCRIPTION.—A writer in the London *Star*, describing a descent into an English coal mine, employs this striking figure:—"Down we went into deep darkness, with tearful and increasing velocity. Down, down, and nothing to be seen, only the dropping of the water from the sides of the shaft to be heard, and a feeling experienced as if flesh and bones were descending, while sensation lingered behind to tingle the finger ends and the roots of the hair."

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

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DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,

Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.

COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS. ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of

DISEASE OR CASUALTY.

Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.

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WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

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Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA; Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 13th & Race Sts., Phila.

THE HARRISON BOILER

A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,

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A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

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HOWELL & BOURKE,

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OF

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WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18 No. 140 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue, On Wednesday,

June 13, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

Included will be found a very large and most desirable assortment of new and reasonable goods, worthy the attention of buyers. 6 9 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 2m

OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS, PICTURES, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, ETC.

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION FROM THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY, NEW YORK.

B. Scott, Jr., will sell by auction, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, June 15, 16, and 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Oil Paintings, Etc. This sale is very important, as it embraces specimens of some of the most talented living artists.

They are now on exhibition free, as above, with Catalogues. 6 12 6t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot, 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 415 S. Fifteenth street, below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE, 5 30 12t No. 813 ARCH Street.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A HOUSE in the western part of the city, between Broad and Twenty-first streets, and Vine and Pine streets. Immediate possession. Price about $10,000.

Any one having such a house will confer a favor upon the advertiser by addressing J. W. S., at this Office. 6 6 4t

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style. CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing. UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET. CHAS. STOKES & CO. HAVE Clothing To Suit All Tastes, At Very Low Prices. CHAS. STOKES & CO. FOR FIRST CLASS READY-MADE CLOTHING. DEPOT

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CLOTHING !!!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.

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Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.

Dusters, $2 25.

Pants from $3·00 and higher.

Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, etc., in style unsurpassed.

4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

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AND

DAVID'S BLACK AND COPYING INKS.

For sale wholesale and retail, by

MOSS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,

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A single trial will convince any one of their superiority and cheapness over any other American or Foreign Ink in the market.

Specimens of several years standing of its durability and superiority over all others, can be seen at the store. 5 31 thstu1mrp

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S 6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

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LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

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MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

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TRIMMED BONNETS,

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LADIES' AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS,

AT COST.

EVERY STYLE OF

BONNET AND HAT,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

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Five Hundred Fancy Bonnets.

FANCHON BONNETS AT $1·00.

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Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

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For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

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Second door above Arch, next to the corner.

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Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, FROM THE BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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IS THE PLACE TO BUY

MEN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS AND CAPS,

AT FABULOUSLY

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REMOVED TO

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Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1 00 per yard.
Fine quality Victoria Lawns.
Fine quality Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, very cheap.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Plaid and Striped Muslins, very cheap.
Barred Muslins, fine quality.
White Tarletans,

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

A large lot of Linen Huckaback Towels, 20, 25, 28, 31½, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
White and Colored Marseilles Counterpanes.
All-wool Flannels, very cheap.
Domet and Angola Flannels.
Mosquito Bar Netting, white, pink, blue, and green.
Wide white Bobinet for mosquito nets.
Ice Blankets, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Just opened 1 case 10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins, 87½ cents a yard.
Bargains in Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings; Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Silk Sun Umbrellas; Hoop Skirts; Neck Ties; Shirt Fronts and Suspenders; Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves; French Pomades, Extracts, and Soaps; Linen and Silk Fans.

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N. B.—Just opened, 1 case American Cambrics 25 cents a yard. 2 4§

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NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.

CORN COLORED LINENS.

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LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.

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SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.

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Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

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JUST OPENED,

A LARGE LOT

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SEA-SIDES,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS,

FROM $6·00 to $12 00.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

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80 CENTS ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS.
$1 00 Cassimeres for men's wear.
$1 50 fine Cassimeres, for suits.
50 cent fine Linen Drills.
Linen Duck for boys' wear and ladies' Sacques.
Fine Mixed Goods for suits.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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$6·50 FINE BED BLANKETS.
Blankets for single beds.
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J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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WHITE HERNANI SHAWLS.
White Crepe Maret Shawls.
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Black Thibet Shawls.
Shetland Shawls. Sea side Shawls.
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50 CENTS FINE BLACK ALPACAS.
50 cent Fine Pearl Colored Alpacas.
25 cent Grenadine Barèges
$2 00 wide Gros Grain Silks, for Sacques.
Travelling Dress Goods.
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6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning from Auction—White Canton matting, 31 cents; 4-4 Red Check Matting, 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62½, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·75; Three-ply Carpets only $2·12½; Hemp Carpets, 31 cents; Rag Carpets, 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 to $3; Plain Buff, Brown and Green Shading, 50 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 25 to 50 cents; Table Linens, 62 cents to $1·50; Napkins, 25 cents; Towellings, 12 cents up; Cloth Table-covers, $1·75; Mozambiques, 37 to 45 cents; Lawns, 31 cents; Plain all-wool Delaines, 50 to 62 cents; Alpacas all colors, 37 to 62 cents. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, S. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 6 9

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EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.

BLACK FUSHER LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE BARÈGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [5 12 stuth3p

BLACK SILKS

At $1·30, $1 40, $1 50, $1·60,

With a splendid line of superior grades, all bought at the recent

AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

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LAWNS, PERCALES, AND CHINTZES, OF NEW STYLES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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SUMMER DRESS GOODS

At 20 and 25 cents.

Several lots reduced to this low price.

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FRENCH PERCALES,

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from late Auction Sales at

REDUCED PRICES.

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At 44 and 50 cents.

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1000 YARDS PLAID MUSLIN, CHEAP.
65c Fine White Pique.
87c 5-4 wide Victoria Lawns
$1.00. Shirred Muslins for Waists.
33c. Fine Cambric Muslins.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET ST.

250 DOZEN LINEN NAPKINS AT $2.50 and $2 65.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1.25.
100 dozen Red bordered Towels, $2.75 per doz.
75c. Hard-loom Cambric Linen
62c. Unbleached Table Linen
200 dozen Linen Hdkfs. from late sales
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET ST.

25 CENTS FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING Muslins, yard wide.
Wamsutta, Williamsville, and New York Mills.
31c. Pillow Muslins.
10-4 11-4 and 12-4 Sheeting Muslins.
22c. Unbleached Muslins yard wide.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

37½ CENTS ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
2 Ballardvale Domet Flannels.
Angola and Fine Twilled Flannels
Flannels for bathing suits.
Gauze Flannels, Shirting Flannels.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 6 N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

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LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISsued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire England, and Brey Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuthsls*